



AS-001647

CSL

ENGLISH EDITION
OF
A. IVÁNOFF'S
RUSSIAN GRAMMAR.



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THE ENGLISH EDITION OF THIS GRAMMAR
IS, BY GRACIOUS PERMISSION,
MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED
TO
HER ROYAL AND IMPERIAL HIGHNESS
MARIE ALEXANDROVNA,
DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH,
AND
IMPERIAL PRINCESS OF RUSSIA.



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TABLE OF CONTENTS (Оглавление).

	PAGE
PREFACE	vii
NOTE ON THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE	ix
RUSSIAN, ENGLISH, AND GREEK ALPHABETS }	face xi
CLASSIFICATION OF RUSSIAN LETTERS	
RUSSIAN LETTERS AND THEIR SOUNDS	xi—xx
PERMUTATION OF RUSSIAN LETTERS	xxi
EPENTHESIS, OR INSERTION OF LETTERS	} xxi & xxii
PROTHESIS, OR PREFIXING OF LETTERS	
APOCOPE, OR ABRIDGMENT OF VOWELS, &c.	
SYNCOPE, OR CONTRACTION OF WORDS BY STRIKING OUT LETTERS	
CLASSIFICATION OF RUSSIAN WORDS	xxii
RUSSIAN WORDS TRACEABLE TO ROOTS	xxii
ROOTS OF REGULAR RUSSIAN VERBS	xxiii
INTRODUCTION	1
FIRST PART:—	
ETYMOLOGY	1—4
THE NOUN SUBSTANTIVE.	4—26
THE NOUN ADJECTIVE	26—39
THE NOUN OF NUMBER OR NUMERAL	39—45
THE PRONOUN	45—51
THE VERB	51—78
THE ADVERB	78—81
THE PREPOSITION	81, 82
THE CONJUNCTION	82, 83
THE INTERJECTION	83



SECOND PART:—

SYNTAX	
PROPOSITIONS	
THEIR PRINCIPAL PARTS	
THEIR SECONDARY PARTS	
THE CONSTRUCTION OF A PROPOSITION	84—90
THE SIGNIFICATION OF A PROPOSITION	
THE DIVERSITY OF EXPRESSION IN A PROPOSITION	
CONSTRUCTION OF COMPOUND PROPOSITIONS	
PERIODICAL AND BROKEN SPEECH	
CONCORD OF WORDS	90—
GOVERNMENT OF WORDS	93—
EMPLOYMENT OF CASES WITHOUT PREPOSITIONS	94—
EMPLOYMENT OF CASES WITH PREPOSITIONS	99—
DISTRIBUTION OF WORDS	101—
MARKS OF PUNCTUATION	104—

THIRD PART:—

ORTHOGRAPHY	
EMPLOYMENT OF CAPITAL LETTERS	108—
EMPLOYMENT OF SMALL LETTERS	110—
PROPER USE OF SEPARATE WORDS	118, 1
THE HYPHEN	119, 1
DISJOINTING OF WORDS	
CONTRACTION OF WORDS	



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PREFACE.

IN the belief that, amongst the gradually increasing number of English officers who are recognizing the importance of the study of Russian, a demand exists for a *Modern Russian Grammar*, it occurred to me that I might profitably devote some time and labour, during my leave from India, towards endeavouring to provide for this want.

The method of setting about such a task seemed to me to be one of two :—1st. I might either compile, from the few existing works in the Russian and English languages, a guide of the kind required, and thereby produce that which would of necessity be imperfect, and at the same time far from original. 2nd. Or I might take a practical work, by a recognized Russian Grammarian, and try and adapt it to the special requirements of English Students of the Russian Language.

The latter course I have endeavoured to follow, and the scope of the enlargement and arrangement of the Russian Grammar, which I have selected for the purpose, may be thus explained :—

The original text, having been written by a Russian for Russians contains no Alphabet, or explanations of the various sounds of the several letters. Essentials under this and other heads have been supplied in the first twenty pages of the English edition.

Russian words occurring throughout the English text have been



accentuated,¹ so as to ensure, as far as possible, a correct pronunciation.

The final letters or syllables of words, marking the changes to which each is subject either through declension or conjugation, have been printed in a different type, so that the radical letters may stand out more clearly. Prefixes have been similarly dealt with. The principle of reducing every simple and compound word to a root has been thus kept in view.

Mr. Henri Riola, Professor of Russian at the Staff College, has been good enough to help in the revision of the pages of a Grammar which it is hoped will be of use in enabling Englishmen (and especially English officers) to become better acquainted with the language of a great and growing country.

W. E. G.

¹ N.B.—Russian words in this Grammar which begin with capital letters, and which are unaccented, take the accent on the initial letter.



NOTE.

THE Russian language is a dialect of the Slavonian, the common tongue of a large family of nations descended from the Scythians, but whose earlier origin is unascertained. Many of the modern roots are Sanscrit, Greek,¹ Latin, and German. The spoken language incorporated many words from the Polish and other Slavonian dialects, the Tartar and Mongolian. The written character is a very neat one; and the printed has much resemblance to the Greek, some also to the Latin. The Alphabet is as nearly phonetic as can be desired, and has the advantage of expressing complex consonantal sounds. That Russian literature has not yet contributed its full quota to the great hive of human learning should be mainly ascribed to over-government, to its being yet in the youth of its existence, and still in a condition which compels it to borrow much. When civilization shall have taken firm root in all classes, then Russia will no doubt enlarge her pretensions; but the time is coming, and the minds to do the work are ripening.—*Extract from the "Encyclopædia Britannica."*

¹ In the 9th century, two Greek Missionaries were sent into Moravia by the Byzantine Emperor, Michael III., to translate the Bible, and other theological works, into Slavonian. Finding letters unknown to the inhabitants, they composed an Alphabet after the model of the Greek, with a few additional characters, to express the sounds peculiar to the Slavonian language.—*Extract from the Introduction to "Heard's Practical Grammar of the Russian Language."* St. Petersburg, 1827.



RUSSIAN ALPHABET.								ENGLISH ALPHABET.								GREEK ALPHABET.				
No. of Letters	Printed Type.				Manuscript Running Hand.	Names of Letters in Russian.	Sounds of Letters in English.	No. of Letters	Printed Type.				Manuscript Running Hand.	Names of Letters.	Sounds of Letters.	No. of Letters	Printed Type.	Names of Letters.	Sounds of Letters.	
	Roman Letters.		Italic Letters.						Roman Letters.		Italic Letters.									
	Large.	Small.	Large.	Small.	Large.	Small.		Large.	Small.	Large.	Small.	Large.	Small.		Large.	Small.				
1	A	a	A	a	А а		á	are	1	A	a	A	a	А а	a	eh	1	Α α	*Αλφα	Alpha
2	Б	б	В	в	В в		бэ	bay	2	B	b	B	b	В в	b	bee	2	Β β	Βῆτα	Bēta
3	В	в	В	в	В в		вэ	vay	3	C	c	C	c	С с	c	see	3	Γ γ	Γάμμα	Gamma
4	Г	г	Г	г	Г г		гэ	gay	4	D	d	D	d	Д д	d	dee	4	Δ δ	Δέλτα	Delta
5	Д	д	Д	д	Д д		дэ	day	5	E	e	E	e	Е е	e	ee	5	Ε ε	*Εψιλόν	Epsilon (ē)
6	Е	е	Е	е	Е е		э	yea	6	F	f	F	f	Ф ф	f	eff	6	Ζ ζ	Ζῆτα	Zeta
7	Ж	ж	Ж	ж	Ж ж		жэ (Fr. J'ai)	zhay	7	G	g	G	g	Г г	g	jee	7	Η η	*Ητα	Eta (ē)
8	З	з	З	з	З з		зэ	zay	8	H	h	H	h	Н н	h	atch	8	Θ θ	Θῆτα	Theta
9	И	и	И	и	И и		и	eē	9	I	i	I	i	И и	i	eye	9	Ι ι	Ἰώτα	Iota
10	Й	й	Й	й	Й й		й	i	10	J	j	J	j	Й й	j	jay	10	Κ κ	Κάππα	Kappa
11	И	и	И	и	И и		и	i	11	K	k	K	k	К к	k	quay	11	Λ λ	Λάμβδα	Lambda
12	К	к	К	к	К к		ка	car	12	L	l	L	l	Л л	l	ell	12	Μ μ	Μῦ	Mu
13	Л	л	Л	л	Л л		ла	ell	13	M	m	M	m	М м	m	em	13	Ν ν	Νῦ	Nu
14	М	м	М	м	М м		ма	em	14	N	n	N	n	Н н	n	en	14	Ξ ξ	Ξῖ	Xi
15	Н	н	Н	н	Н н		на	en	15	O	o	O	o	О о	o	oh	15	Ο ο	*Ομικρόν	Omicron
16	О	о	О	о	О о		о	oh	16	P	p	P	p	Р р	p	pea	16	Π π	Πῖ	Pi
17	П	п	П	п	П п		па	pay	17	Q	q	Q	q	Р р	q	cue	17	Ρ ρ	Ρῶ	Rhō
18	Р	р	Р	р	Р р		ра	air	18	R	r	R	r	Р р	r	are	18	Σ σ ς	Σίγμα	Sigma
19	С	с	С	с	С с		са	ess	19	S	s	S	s	С с	s	ess	19	Τ τ	Ταυ	Tau
20	Т	т	Т	т	Т т		та	tay	20	T	t	T	t	Т т	t	tea	20	Υ υ	*Υψιλόν	Upsilon
21	У	у	У	у	У у		у	ōō	21	U	u	U	u	У у	u	you	21	Φ φ	Φῖ	Phi
22	Ф	ф	Ф	ф	Ф ф		фа	eff	22	V	v	V	v	Ф ф	v	vee	22	Χ χ	Χῖ	Chi
23	Х	х	Х	х	Х х		ха	kha	23	W	w	W	w	Х х	w	double-you ex	23	Ψ ψ	Ψῖ	Psi
24	Ц	ц	Ц	ц	Ц ц		ца	tsay	24	X	x	X	x	Ц ц	x		24	Ω ω	*Ωμέγα	Omēga
25	Ч	ч	Ч	ч	Ч ч		ча	tchay	25	Y	y	Y	y	Ч ч	y	why				
26	Ш	ш	Ш	ш	Ш ш		ша	shah	26	Z	z	Z	z	Ш ш	z	zed				
27	Щ	щ	Щ	щ	Щ щ		ща	shtshá												
28	Ъ	ъ	Ъ	ъ	Ъ ъ		ъ	year												
29	Ы	ы	Ы	ы	Ы ы		ы	year-wee												
30	Ь	ь	Ь	ь	Ь ь		ь	year ^t												
31	Э	э	Э	э	Э э		э	yá ^t												
32	Ё	ё	Ё	ё	Ё ё		ё													
33	Ю	ю	Ю	ю	Ю ю		ю	you												
34	Я	я	Я	я	Я я		я	yá												
35	Ө	ө	Ө	ө	Ө ө		ө	feelá												
36	Ү	ү	Ү	ү	Ү ү		ү	eejhítsa												

CLASSIFICATION OF RUSSIAN LETTERS.

I. VOWELS.

Hard.	Soft.
а	я.
о	е.
и	у, ъ.
э	ё (üo or iö).
ю	ю.
Medium, ъ.	

II. SEMI-VOWELS.

Hard.	Soft.
ъ	ы, ь.

III. CONSONANTS.

Strong.	Feeble.
п	б.
ф	в.
к	г.
х	д.
м	ж.
ш	з.
ц	

Corresponding to

и, у, ш, have no corresponding feeble consonants.

Liquids, л, м, н, р.

Labials.	Gutturals.	Dentals.	Hissing.	Lingual.	Buzzing or Hissing.	Palatals.
п	к	т	с	ч	ш	л.
б	х	д	з		ж	
ф	г				ц	
в					ш	
м.					ч	

NOTE.—The combinations of letters in the ninth column of the Russian Alphabet, which are printed in italics, are so marked because they represent mere sounds, and not any particular English words.

The same remark applies to the ninth column of the English Alphabet.

Although at first sight there appear to be a large number of letters in the Russian Alphabet, it should be borne in mind that this Alphabet is complete, whereas that of the English language has to supply numerous deficiencies by the formation of compound letters.



RUSSIAN LETTERS AND THEIR SOUNDS.

VOWELS¹ AND SEMI-VOWELS.

- (1) The hard vowel *А, а*, is represented by
- | English letters. | English words. |
|------------------|----------------|
| â | are, far. |
| ă | am, fat. |
| ō | own, alone. |
| ā | fate. |

The ordinary sound of the Russian *а* is that of *â*: *Ex.* *мать*, mother, pronounced *mâtʹ*.

It has also the sound of *ă* when found at the end of certain words and *not accented*: *Ex.* *баба*, old woman, pronounced *bábă*.

In the inflection *no* of adjectives, if it be *accented*, its sound is that of *ō*: *Ex.* *сухáро*, gen. of *сухóй*, dry, pronounced *sookhōvā*.

NOTE.—When it is *unaccented*, and follows certain consonants (*ж, ч, ш, щ*), its sound is that of *ă*: *Ex.* *жарá*, heat; *часы́*, hours; *шайнѣ́*, a wag; *шакý*, I spare, from *шадѣ́ть*; pronounced *jāră*, *tchăsoui*, *shăloön*, *shtshăjōō*.

- (2) The soft vowel *И, и*, is represented by
- | English letters. | English words. |
|------------------|----------------|
| yá or yă | yard, yarrow. |
| yě | yes. |
| ā | made. |
| á | solar. |

When it is *accented*, and in any part of a word or syllable, its sound is that of *yá*: *Ex.* *я́ма*, ditch; *мя́со*, meat; *заря́*, dawn: pronounced *yámă*, *myăsō*, *zaryă*.

When *not accented*, and at the end of words, its sound is that of *yă*: *Ex.* *врѣмѧ*, time, pronounced *vrēmýă*.

¹ In the pronunciation of Russian vowels it should be noticed whether the word in which they occur is isolated, whether the vowel itself is accented, and whether it begins a syllable.



When *not accented*, and at the beginning of words or syllables, its sound is that of *yě*: *Ex.* ядрó, kernel; дѣвѣть, nine: pronounced *yědrō*, *devyět'*.

After a consonant, and *not accented*, it has the sound of *ā*: *Ex.* вязѹ, I tie (from вязать), pronounced *vājōō*.

The letter я, in the suffix ся, of pronominal and other verbs, is pronounced *sa*: *Ex.* стараться, to endeavour; represented thus—*starát'sa*.

	English letter.	English words.
(3) The hard vowel Ѣ, е, is represented by	e	{ enmity, let.

This letter, and *not e*, is used at the beginning of certain Russian words, and of foreign words in use in the Russian language, and also after a vowel: *Ex.* ай! ho! эхъ! hey! этоѣ, this, &c.; экваторъ, the Equator; поэтъ, poet; pronounced *ей*, *ekh*, *etot*, *ekvátor*, poet.

	English letters.	English words.
(4) The soft vowel Е, е, is represented by	yě	yes.
	yō	yoke.
	yō	yonder.
	ō	sop.
	ī	sit.
	ě	spell.

At the commencement of words or syllables, and after a vowel, its sound is that of *yě*: *Ex.* едвѣ, scarcely; великое, great (*neut. form* of великий): pronounced *yědvá* and *vělēēkōyě*.

When it is *accented* it takes the sound of *yō* or *yō*: *Ex.* ёлка, a fir-tree; твёрдо, firmly; pronounced *yōlkă* and *tvjōrdă*.

In such cases in this Grammar it will be found marked with two dots instead of the ordinary accent mark.

When *accented*, and found after the consonants ж, у, ш, щ and ѣ, it has the sound of *ō*: *Ex.* жёлчь, gall, pronounced *jōltch'*, and marked as above indicated.

After a consonant, when *not accented*, its sound is that of *ī*: *Ex.* женá, wife, pronounced *jñá*.

After a consonant (other than those specified above), when *accented*, its sound is that of *ě*: *Ex.* смёрть, death; сёрдце, heart; pronounced *směrt'* and *sěrdtse*.



NOTE.—The vowel *e* is used, instead of *ə*, in the following Russian words :—проѣктъ, project ; реѣстръ, register ; еѣсѣтъ, sword-hilt ; еѣрѣйтѣръ, a corporal, &c. ; which are pronounced proekt, reestr, efes, efreitor, &c.

(5) The hard vowel *LI*, *vi*, has no *exact* equivalent in English. It has a hollow or muffled sound, and its true pronunciation can only be seized by hearing it from the mouth of a Russian.

After the letters *ѣ, ѡ, ѣ, ѣ, ѣ*, its sound resembles the French *oui* pronounced very shortly, or that of the English *we* : *Ex.* гриѡѡѡ (*plur.* of гриѡѡ, a mushroom) : ѡѡ, you ; ѡѡ, we ; сноѡѡ (*plur.* of сноѡѡ, a sheaf) : pronounced gribouï, vouï, mouï, snäpouï, &c.

After other consonants its sound is that of the English *uee* : *Ex.* сынѡѡ, a son, pronounced *sueen*.

NOTE.—This vowel may always be distinguished from *u* by its thicker sound. It occurs in the genitive case singular, and nominative case plural, of substantives ending in *а*, and in the nominative, plural, of those ending in *ѡ*.

	English letters.	English words.
(6) The soft vowel <i>u</i> is represented by the	ï	ill.
	æ	æra.
	ye	
	oui	

Its ordinary sound at the commencement of words and syllables is that of *ï* : *Ex.* иѡтѡ, to go ; pronounced idteē : and also in the word мирѡ, peace, pronounced mïr.

At the commencement of certain cases of the pronoun of the third person it bears the sound of a diphthong : *Ex.* ихѡ, of them, theirs, pronounced ækh.

After the semi-vowel *ѡ*, it has the sound of *ye* : *Ex.* статѡѡ (*plur.* of статѡѡ, an article), pronounced statyē.

NOTE 1.—After a preposition ending in *ѡ*, it takes the thicker sound of *vi* : *Ex.* предѡидѡущий, preceding, pronounced predouï-dooshtshïï, &c. Indeed, some writers substitute the letter *vi* for the combined letters *ѡu* shown in the above example.

NOTE 2.—Many writers retain *u* in all words composed of the preposition *ѡ* and a word commencing with a vowel : *Ex.* приѡбѡщѡтъ, to communicate ; приѡѡхѡтъ, to arrive, &c. But it is more regular to change the *u* into *i*, and to write such words thus : приѡбѡщѡтъ and приѡѡхѡтъ, &c.



(7) The soft vowel *I, i*, is represented by the *й* { pity.
ill.

Its ordinary sound is that of the English *i*: *Ex. ли́лия*, lily, pronounced leēlīyā.

Before a consonant this vowel is only met with in one word in the whole of the Russian language, viz. *миръ*, universe, pronounced mīr, and which should not be confounded with the word *миръ*, peace (see second illustration of the *ordinary* sound of *u*).

NOTE 1.—The vowel *i* is used instead of *u*, of which it is, indeed, a shorter form, before all vowels and before the semi-vowel *й*: *Ex. cié* (*neut. form of ceй*, this or that): *при́чать*, to accustom; *при́ятный*, agreeable; *ге́ний*, genius, &c.

NOTE 2.—The letters *u* and *i* are exactly similar in sound; the first is used before consonants, and the second before vowels: *Ex. доли́на*, a valley; *Ию́ль*, July; *мельни́ца*, a mill; *чтё́ние*, reading; *ви́шня*, a cherry; *наси́лие*, violence.

	English letters.	English words.
(8) The hard vowel <i>O, o</i> , is represented by	<i>ō</i>	no.
	<i>õ</i>	not.
	<i>ǻ</i>	was.

The ordinary sound of this letter is that of the English *ō* or *õ*: *Ex. до́ма*, of a house, or the idiom for "at home;" *коло́колъ*, a bell: pronounced dōmā and kōlōkōl.

When, however, it occurs in a syllable upon which the accent does *not* fall, its pronunciation is that of the English *ǻ*: *Ex. хоро́шо*, well, pronounced khārāshō.

	English letters.	English word.
(9) The hard vowel <i>Y, y</i> , is represented by	<i>oo</i>	moon.

The sound of this letter resembles that of the English *ōō* or *õõ*: *Ex. бу́ря*, tempest; *ры́ба*, creek, bay; pronounced bōōryā and gōōbā.

	English letters.	English words.
(10) The soft vowel <i>Ю, ю</i> , is represented by	<i>yu</i>	you.
	<i>u</i>	tube.

At the beginning of words or syllables the sound of this letter is that of the English *yū*: *Ex. ю́гъ*, south, pronounced yūg.



At the end, or in the middle, of words or syllables, its sound is that of the English *u* : *Ех. люблю*, I love, pronounced *lûblû*.

(11) The medium vowel *Ѣ, ѣ*, has for the most part the same sounds as the Russian *Е, е* (see above, letter No. 4), viz. that of the following English letters : *yē* in the word *yes*, and of *yo* or *yeo* in the words *yoke* or *yonder* and *yeoman*, and also that of *ay* in the word *may*.

At the commencement, and sometimes in the middle, of words and syllables, its sound is that of *ye* : *Ех. есть*, to eat; *нѣтъ*, no, not; pronounced *yést*¹ and *nyét*.

When *accented* it has the sound of *yeo* only in the words *звѣзды* (*plur.* of *звѣзда*, a star); *гнѣзда* (*plur.* of *гнѣздо*, a nest); *сѣдла* (*plur.* of *сѣло*, a saddle), &c., and their derivatives; pronounced *zvyeôzdwi*, *gñyeôzdâ*, *syêôdlâ*. Also *цвѣтъ*, past tense of *цвѣсти*, to blossom; *обрѣтъ*, past tense of *обрѣсти*, to acquire; pronounced *tsvyeôl* and *âbryeôl*, &c.

When *accented* and at the end, and sometimes in the middle, of a word or syllable, its sound is that of *ay* : *Ех. на столѣ*, on the table (from *столъ*); *вѣра*, faith; pronounced *nâ stolây* and *vâyra*.

NOTE.—As a general rule, it may be observed that when a primitive word or root is written with *ѣ*, that vowel is retained in all its derivatives.

(12, 13, 14) The semi-vowels *ѣ, ѵ, ѱ*, have no separate sounds of their own.

Since no Russian word can end with a consonant, the hard or soft semi-vowel, *ѣ* or *ѵ*, forms the termination of such as do not end with a vowel : *Ех. марôлѣ*, a verb; *вѣтвѣ*, a branch, &c.

The hard semi-vowel *ѣ*, though mute, gives to the *consonant* which precedes it a strong and dry sound, as though it were double. It causes, too, a feeble consonant to be articulated like its corresponding strong consonant : *Ех. станѣ*, stage, station; *вязѣ*, elm; *кронѣ*, roof; *шестѣ*, pole, perch; *братѣ*, brother, &c.; pronounced *stânn*, *vyass*, *kroff*, *shett*, *brâtt*.

In the prefixes, into the composition of which the hard semi-vowel *ѣ* enters, it is only retained before the vowels *е, у, ѵ, ю, а* : *Ех. объективный*, objective; *въѣхать*, to enter; *предѣлущій*, preceding; *адъютантъ*, aide-de-camp; *объявить*, to announce, &c.

The soft semi-vowel *ѵ* may be said to be a modified form of *у*. It gives to the *consonant* which precedes it a soft and liquid sound : *Ех. станѵ*, arise (imp. mood of *становиться*); *вязѵ*, swamp, band;



кровь, blood; шесть, six; брать, to take; pronounced stan', vyaz', кров', shest', brát', leaving the original sound of the final *u* to melt away in the mouth. In the middle of a word or syllable the same process takes place.

NOTE 1.—The semi-vowel *o* cannot be placed either after the guttural letters *z*, *k*, *x*, or the liquid *u*. It may appear, however, after any of the other consonants, and that, too, in the middle of a word: *Ex.* вещьмá, very; сколько, how much, how many, &c.

NOTE 2.—When the letter *л* occurs before the termination нуть, the soft semi-vowel *o* is inserted: *Ex.* колóть, to pierce, колѣнѹть; стрѣлять, to fire, стрѣлѣнѹть, &c.

NOTE 3.—The importance of distinguishing between the hard and soft semi-vowels *z* and *o* will be seen by a reference to the following words, the signification of which depends on the pronunciation of the final consonant:—

братъ, brother;	брать, to take.
вязъ, an elm;	вязъ, a bog, band.
кладъ, a treasure;	кладъ, cargo.
кровъ, a roof;	кровъ, blood.
матъ, mate (at chess);	мать, mother.
перстъ, a finger;	перстъ, earth.
плотъ, a raft;	плотъ, flesh.
пылъ, heat;	пыль, dust.
столъ, a table;	столъ, so much.
ýголъ, a corner;	ýголъ, coal (charcoal).
цѣпъ, a flail;	цѣпъ, a chain.
шесть, a pole;	шесть, six.
щеголъ, a goldfinch;	щеголъ, a fop.

&c., &c.

The soft semi-vowel *ü* is always found after a vowel, and is but a shortened form of *u*. Its pronunciation is very brief, and, in conjunction with the vowel which precedes it, it forms but one syllable: *Ex.* дай, give (imp. mood of давать); мой, my, mine; pronounced dá', mō', &c.

CONSONANTS.¹

(15) The labial and strong consonant *П, п*, is in sound similar to the English *p*: *Ex.* попъ, a priest, pronounced pope.

¹ In the pronunciation of Russian consonants, it should be observed whether the following vowel is hard or soft, and whether such vowel terminates the word or syllable.



(16) The ordinary sound of the feeble consonant *B*, *б*, is that of the English *b*.

It moreover takes the sound of its corresponding strong consonant *π* at the end of words or syllables terminating with the hard semi-vowel *ɤ* and before any strong consonant: *Ex.* бобъ, bean; обтирать, to rub round; pronounced *boɤɤ* and *ɔɤtirátʹ*.

(17) The sound of the labial and strong consonant *φ* is that of the English *f* or *ph*: *Ex.* φрантъ, a beau or fop, pronounced *frant*.

(18) The ordinary sound of the labial and feeble consonant *B*, *в*, is that of the English *v*: *Ex.* вѣра, faith, pronounced *väyɤa*.

It, moreover, takes the sound of its corresponding strong consonant *φ* at the end of words or syllables terminating with the hard semi-vowel *ɤ* and before any strong consonant: *Ex.* ровъ, ditch; вѣторникъ, Tuesday; pronounced *roɤɤ* and *vétornik*.

(19) The ordinary sound of the guttural and strong consonant *K*, *к*, is that of the English *k* and of *c* in certain examples.

Moreover, before the feeble consonants *б*, *д*, *ж*, *з*, it takes the sound of its corresponding feeble consonant *ι*: *Ex.* къ Бóгу, to God; къ доб́рý, to the good; къ земл́и, towards the earth; pronounced *gbôhōō*, *gdäbrōō*, *gzemlāy*, &c.

Before the strong consonants *κ*, *м*, *ч*, it receives the aspirated articulation of *ɤ*: *Ex.* къ комý? towards whom? кто? who? къ чемý? towards whom?—pronounced *'komōō*, *'kto*, *'ktchemōō*, &c.

(20) At the beginning, and in the middle, of certain words the guttural and feeble consonant *Г*, *г*, preserves the sound of the English *g*: *Ex.* громъ, thunder; гербъ, coat of arms; и́бну, I will perish; pronounced *grom*, *gerb*, *geēbnōō*.

It has also other sounds. At the end of words and before the consonant *и* it takes the sound of its corresponding strong consonant *κ*: *Ex.* могъ, I could (from мочь), pronounced *mōk*.

It is aspirated in the following words: Бóга, of God; Господ́ь, Lord; б́лаго, good, well; pronounced *Bóhā*, *Hāspōd'*, *blāko*.

In the words Богъ, God, убо́вь (it is) wretched; also before a strong consonant (*κ*, *м*, *ч*, &c.), and in foreign words ending in *иѣ*, such as Страсбóуриѣ, *Strasbourg*, it takes the aspirated sound of the strong consonant *ɤ*, which may be represented by *kh*. Hence the above words are pronounced *Bokh*, *ōōbokh*, *Strasbourkh*.

In the terminations *аю*, *ию*, *ою* and *ею* of adjectives and of



pronouns, its sound is that of the English *v*: *Ех. краснаго*, of red; *синяго*, of blue; *одною*, of one; *всею*, of all; pronounced *krásnǎvǎ*, *sēēnyǎvǎ*, *ǎdnǎvō*, *vsevō*.

In foreign words adopted in the Russian language it is pronounced either as the English *g* or *h*, according to the sound of the letter which it replaces: *Ех. гpáчя*, grace; *госпиталь*, hospital; pronounced *grátsiǎ*, *hospítal*¹.

(21) The sound of the guttural and strong consonant *X*, *x*, is that of *kh*: *Ех. храмъ*, temple, church; pronounced *khramm*.

(22) The ordinary sound of the dental and strong consonant *T*, *t*, is that of the English *t*: *Ех. теле́га*, a cart or waggon, pronounced *telāyga*.

Before the feeble consonants *б*, *в*, *д*, *ж*, *з*, this letter takes the sound of its corresponding feeble consonant *ð*: *Ех. сда́тъ*, I have surrendered; *о́мывъ*, recall; pronounced *ōddal*; *ōdzwiff*.

In words wherein *см* is followed by *н*, the letter *м* is not pronounced: *Ех. по́стный*, abstinent; *ча́стный*, private; pronounced *pōsnwī*, *tchásnwī*.

(23) The ordinary sound of the dental and feeble consonant *Д*, *ð*, is that of the English *d*: *Ех. до́мъ*, a house, pronounced *dom*.

This letter, moreover, takes the sound of its corresponding strong consonant *m* at the end of words and syllables terminating with the hard semi-vowel *ъ*, and when found before any strong consonant: *Ех. садъ*, garden; *во́дка*, brandy or whiskey; pronounced *sát*, *vōlka*.

In words wherein *зд* is followed by *н*, the letter *ð* is not pronounced: *Ех. по́здно*, late, (*adv.*) *пpáздникъ*, holiday; pronounced *pōznǎ*, *pǎznik*.

(24) The buzzing or hissing and strong consonant *Ш*, *sh*, resembles in sound the compound English letter *sh*: *Ех. шка́фъ*, cupboard, pronounced *shkaff*.

(25) The ordinary sound of the buzzing or hissing and feeble consonant *Ж*, *zh*, is that of the compound English letter *zh*, or the French *j*: *Ех. жду́*, I wait (from *ждать*); *му́жъ*, husband; *ло́жа*, butt; pronounced *zhdoo*, *mooj*, *lōjkǎ*.

This letter, however, takes the sound of its corresponding strong

¹ There are no *English* words that properly exemplify the very guttural sound of the Russian *x*, but the sound of *ch* in the *Scotch* word *loch* is very like it.



consonant *u* at the end of words and syllables terminating with the hard semi-vowel *ɹ*, and when found before any strong consonant: *Ех. ножъ*, knife; *крѹжка*, tankard, jug; pronounced *nōsh*, *kroōshkā*.

(26) The ordinary sound of the hissing and strong consonant *C*, *c*, is that of the English *s*: *Ех. сестра*, sister, pronounced *sestrá*.

Before the feeble consonants *б*, *г*, *д*, *ж*, *з*, this letter takes the sound of its corresponding feeble consonant *s*: *Ех. собрѣ*, collection; *сгорѣть*, to burn; *сдаться*, to surrender; *сжимать*, to compress; pronounced *zbor*, *zgorātʹ*, *zdatʹ*, *zjímátʹ*.

Before *u* and *u* this letter takes the hissing sound of *u*: *Ех. сшивать*, to sew together; *счастье*, prosperity; pronounced *shshívátʹ*, *shchástiye*.

(27) The ordinary sound of the hissing and feeble consonant *З*, *z*, is that of the English *z*: *Ех. звонъ*, ringing (sound), pronounced *zvon*.

This letter also takes the sound of its corresponding strong consonant *c* at the end of words or syllables terminating with the hard semi-vowel *ɹ*, and when it is found before any strong consonant: *Ех. возъ*, a load; *сказка*, tale, fable; pronounced *voss*; *skáskā*.

NOTE.—The *s* of the particles *из*, *воз*, *раз*, is changed into *c* when the word with which they are to be connected begins with a hard consonant:—

<i>Ех. из</i>	. . .	<i>истребить</i> , to destroy.
<i>воз</i>	. . .	<i>воскресѣніе</i> , resurrection.
<i>раз</i>	. . .	<i>распечатать</i> , to unseal.

(28) The sound of the lingual and strong consonant *Ц*, *ɥ*, is that of the compound English letter *ts*: *Ех. царь*, Tsar or Russian Emperor's title; *пéпeръ*, pepper; pronounced *tsárʹ*, *pērěts*.

(29) The sound of the buzzing or hissing and strong consonant *Ч*, *ɥ*, is that of the compound English letters *ch* or *tch*: *Ех. чéпчикъ*, cap or cowl, pronounced *tchēptchík*.

In the word *что*, what that, (pronounced *sȟtō*), and before the consonant *u*, the same letter takes the sound of *u*: *Ех. нарóчно*, designedly, pronounced *nārōshnā*.

The word *тошно* exactly, is, however, pronounced *tolcȟnā*, to distinguish it from *тошно*, to have nausea, pronounced *tōshnā*.

(30) The sound of the buzzing or hissing and strong consonant



Ш, ш, is that of the compound English letters *shch* or *shtsh*: *Ex.* щитъ, shield, pronounced *shtsheet*ʹ.

Before the consonant *n* the same letter has the simple sound of *n*: *Ex.* помощникъ, assistant, pronounced *pāmōshnik*.

(31) The sound of the palatal and liquid consonant *Л, л*, is *approximately* that of the English *l*: *Ex.* доль, dale, valley; боль, pain; pronounced *dol*, *bol*ʹ.

(32) The sound of the labial and liquid consonant *М, м*, is that of the English letter *m*: *Ex.* мать, mother, pronounced *mât*ʹ.

(33) The sound of the palatal and liquid consonant *Н, н*, is that of the English *n*: *Ex.* нашъ, our, ours; онъ, he; pronounced *nâsh*, *ŏn*.

(34) The sound of the palatal and liquid consonant *Р, р*, is that of the English *r* *broadly articulated*: *Ex.* родъ, gender, race; pronounced *rōd*.

N.B.—The letters *ѣ, е*, have been omitted from these observations, because the first is practically obsolete, whilst the use of the second is confined to a few words only, taken from the Greek, in which its sound may be represented by the English letters *th*. Explanation, moreover, of the sounds of the letter *ѣ* will be found in § 8, page 2, of the Grammar.

Although an endeavour has been made to explain the pronunciation of the Russian letters, it must be confessed that all attempts to express the sounds of one language by the characters of another are imperfect, *oral* instruction being the only sure means of acquiring a correct pronunciation.

CHANGES WHICH RUSSIAN LETTERS UNDERGO.

Most of the apparent irregularities of Russian Etymology being founded upon the mutability of the letters, the Student is advised to pay particular attention to that part of the Grammar which treats of their changes and reciprocal effect upon each other in the formation of derivatives, and in the declension and modification of words. These changes will explain the omission of some rules that are to be found in other Grammars, but which are rendered superfluous by a knowledge of the more fundamental rules relating to the letters.



PERMUTATION OF RUSSIAN VOWELS, SEMI-VOWELS, AND CONSONANTS, SUBJECT TO THE VARIOUS RULES OF DERIVATION, DECLENSION, AND CONJUGATION.

VOWELS AND SEMI-VOWELS.

1. и	} change into	i	} before	any other vowel.
2. ъ		o		any two consonants.
3. ь and ѣ		e		any consonant.
4. я		a	} after	Г, К, Х, Ж, Ч, Ш, Щ, Ц.
5. ю		y		Г, К, Х, Ж, Ч, Ш, Щ.
6. ы		и		Г, К, Х.
7. е		o		Ж, Ч, Ш, Щ, Ц.
8. о		e		и.
9. ѣ		и		any vowel.
10. ь		й		

CONSONANTS.

11. Г	} change into	} Ж	} before	и, у, Ъ.	
12. Д				} Ч	} я, е, и, у, ю, Ъ.
13. З					
14. К		} Ш			я, е, и, у, ю, Ъ.
15. Т					е, и, у, Ъ.
16. Ц		} Щ		и, у, Ъ.	
17. Х				} я, е, и, у, ю, Ъ.	
18. С					
19. СК					
20. СТ.					

EPENTHESIS.

Epenthesis, or the insertion of a letter in the middle of a word, is exemplified as follows : (a) the vowels *o* and *e* are inserted between two consonants at the end of words : *Еж. огонь*, fire ; *вѣтеръ*, wind ;— (b) the consonant *и* is inserted after the letters *б, в, м, п, ф*, when they would otherwise be followed by *ю* or *е* : *Еж. люблю*, I love (from *любить*) ; *дешёвле*, cheaper (from *дёшево*), &c. ;— (c) the consonant *н* is prefixed to the pronoun of the third person when it stands after a preposition or an adverb : *Еж. у него*, he had ; *противъ нихъ*, against them.



PROSTHESIS.

Prosthesis is the placing of a letter at the beginning of a word to facilitate pronunciation: *Ex.* *восьмь*, eight, instead of *осемь*; *оржаной*, of rye, instead of *ржаной*.

АРОСКОПЕ.

Ароскопе is the modifying of a vowel at the end of a word: *Ex.* *чтобъ*, in order that, instead of *чтобы*; *со мной*, with me, instead of *со мною*, &c.

СЫНОПЕ.

Сынопе is the striking out of a letter from the middle of a word to facilitate or soften the pronunciation: *Ex.* *полторá*, $1\frac{1}{2}$, instead of *полстопá*, &c.

CLASSIFICATION OF RUSSIAN WORDS.

All Russian words are either *primitive* (первообразное)—*Ex.* *садъ*, garden; or *derivative* (производное)—*Ex.* *садовникъ*, gardener; or *compound* (сложное)—*Ex.* *садоводство*, gardening (from *садъ*, garden, and *водѣть*, to conduct).

RUSSIAN WORDS TRACEABLE TO ROOTS.

Every Russian word is, moreover, traceable to a *root* (корень), or reducible to certain *radical* syllables or letters which become words by the junction of other syllables or letters. Roots may be divided into *principal* and *secondary*. From the *principal* (главный) roots denominative words or parts of speech can be formed by the mere addition of a semi-vowel or a vowel: *Ex.* from the root *видъ* comes *видѣть*, sight; from the root *рукъ* comes *рука*, a hand. The *secondary* (придаточный) roots are subdivided into, (a) *initial* (предъидущий), which consist of auxiliary words or particles in union with other principal roots at the beginning of which they are placed. These are called *prefixes* or *prepositions*: *Ex.* *у-ходъ*, departure; *от-казъ*, refusal, &c.;—(b) *final* (послѣдующий), or such as form the termination of other principal roots. These are called *suffixes*: *Ex.* *вод-а*, water, *дѣл-амъ*, to do, &c.

The roots of the following words can at once be traced after



removing their prefixes and affixes, and then reducing compound words to derivative, and derivative to primitive, as seen above :—

- преизбыточествовать, to superabound (root *быт*).
засвидѣтельствова́нiе, attestation (root *суд*).
незави́симость, independence (root *виз*).
неизмѣрѣ́мый, immeasurable (root *мѣр*).
предсѣдательствова́ть, to preside (root *сѣд*).
сострада́нiе, compassion (root *страд*).
изобрѣ́тательность, inventive faculty (root *брѣт*).
 вспомо́гательный, auxiliary (root *мог*).
удовлетвори́тельный, satisfactory (root *твор*), &c.

ROOTS OF REGULAR RUSSIAN VERBS.

The root of regular Russian verbs can be ascertained by striking off the final letters *тъ* of the infinite mood of the imperfect aspect, together with any of the preceding vowels *а, и, ъ, о, у, е, я*.



ERRATA.

CSL

Page	Line	For	Read	Page	Line	For	Read
2	25	лёгкий	лёгкий	54	3	перезагнѣ	перейти
3	33	нарѣчіе	нарѣчіе	55	33	подуль	подуль
13	23	старосту	старость	61	15	пойду	пойду
15	5	зеркаль	зеркаль	62	18	раскративать	раскрѣшивать
"	35	руки	руки	63	12	увидаль	увидѣть
"	36	руки	руки	"	39	стѣкну-ишь-ить	стѣкну-ешь-еть
17	14	in the oblique cases	in this one oblique case	"	"	-имъ-ите-уть	-емъ-ете-уть
18	9	муравѣвъ	муравѣвъ	64	1	дѣлай, живи	дѣлай, живи
19	18	пулковъ	пулковъ	"	45	видывавшій	видывавшій
20	18	он	in	65	5	сѣлавъ	сдѣлавъ
"	20	медвѣжёнѣокъ	медвѣжёнѣокъ	67	42	praising himself	praising one's self
"	22	львѣнки and мышѣнки	львѣнки and мышѣнки	68	3	улыбнувшись	улыбавшись
"	"	львѣнка	львѣнка	69	44	о	or
"	"	львѣта	львѣта	71	5	бзпачъ	бзпачъ
21	2	церкви	церкви	72	18	prefixes	aspects
"	8	"	"	74	91	work	wink
"	27	воробѣй	воробѣй	76	16	смотрящійся	смотрящійся
22	4	котѣль	котѣль	"	22	ый, ая, ее	ый, ая, ое
"	5	note	knot	"	37	by means of either	from either
"	17	Вихоръ, вихра	Вихоръ, вихра	78	9	force	voise
24	21	петля	петля	"	24	нѣсколько	нѣсколько
27	3	сегодняшній	сегодняшній	"	27	весьтѣ	весьмѣ
"	14	устьѣнный	устьѣнный	79	1	провождать	проводить
"	18	великъ -ѣ-о	великъ -ѣ-о	80	6	не по, нѣтъ not	не not, нѣтъ по
28	16	чѣрныи	чѣрный	"	15	такимъ	такимъ
29	22	най, наилучшій	най, наилучшій	82	18	вѣдѣ	вѣдѣ
"	23	наиболѣе	наиболѣе	84	28	adjective про-шлый	past tense of пройтѣ
30	6	ниже	ниже	88	10	not во	not to
"	7	наилучшій	наилучшій	"	35	нѣрвымъ	нѣрвымъ
"	8	наихудшій	наихудшій	90	18	и	я
33	19	сѣстеръ	сестѣръ	"	28	возобновѣлись	возобновѣлись
"	23	"	"	91	6	Kalmucks, a	Kalmucks are a
36	7	олѣняго	олѣней	"	23	изобилѣи	изобилии
"	8	олѣнѣму	"	92	14	Россѣи	Россѣи
39	28	два, <i>sing., for all genders</i>	два, <i>sing., for masc. & neut.</i>	"	20	мольбѣ	мольбѣ
"	29	дѣтъ, <i>plur.</i>	дѣтъ. <i>fem.</i>	93	2	сраженѣи	сраженѣи
41	2	половина	половина	"	4	множѣство	множѣство
46	6	собѣю	собѣю	94	8	чѣе	чѣе
"	12	-ые -ия	-іе -іа	"	24	минеральныхъ	минеральныхъ
47	11	"	"	95	14	сочинѣніи	сочинѣніи
"	14	"	"	"	34	требовѣтъ	требовѣтъ
50	8	онхы	онхы	97	2	войска	войска
52	3	что ?	(что) ?	"	13	жертвовѣтъ	жертвовѣтъ
"	25	щебечѣтъ, ржѣтъ	щебечѣтъ, ржѣтъ	"	18	завѣдываніе	завѣдываніе
"	27	воетъ	вѣетъ	98	25	мѣлостѣ	мѣлостѣ
"	28	мычатъ	мычатъ	99	29	моремъ	моремъ
"	29	блеетъ	блѣетъ	105	34	Альпѣ	Альпѣ
"	30	млукаетъ	млукаетъ	"	37	Альпѣскихъ	Альпѣскихъ
"	"	свинѣи	свинѣи	107	28	Сѣлѣнѣ	Сѣлѣнѣ
"	31	хрюкаетъ	хрюкаетъ	109	23	Королѣвское	Королѣвское
"	"	воркуетъ	воркуетъ	110	18	Ивѣститутъ	Ивѣститутъ
"	32	клячетъ	клячетъ	"	26	Рѣждѣство	Рѣждѣство
"	33	квѣкаетъ	квѣкаетъ	"	28	подвѣзѣи	Подвѣзѣи
"	34	жужжатъ	жужжатъ	111	8	проишествіе	проишествіе
"	35	жужжатъ	жужжатъ	112	9	вѣдѣніе	вѣдѣніе
53	30	скрипѣтъ	скрипѣтъ	"	67	желѣза	желѣза



INTRODUCTION.

§ 1. Russian Grammar elucidates those rules of the Russian language which should be adhered to, both in Conversation and in Writing.

§ 2. In order to correctly express our thoughts, we must know, (1) the proper use and meaning of words in all their inflections or changes; (2) how to connect such words so that the sense of our expressions may be perfectly clear; (3) how to write words in conformity with rules laid down by the best authors.

§ 3. Agreeably to the above requirements, Grammar divides itself into three parts:—

- I. *Etymology* (Словопроизведѣніе).
- II. *Syntax* (Словосочинѣніе).
- III. *Orthography* (Правописаніе).

FIRST PART.

ETYMOLOGY.

§ 4. Under the head of Etymology are explained, (1) the *derivation* (происхожденіе), (2) the *construction* (составъ), (3) the *signification* (значеніе), and (4) the *changes* (перемѣна¹) of words.

§ 5. A word may express any sort of idea or feeling: *Ex.* другъ friend, море sea, скромность modesty, добрый good, kind, пять five,

¹ All Russian words placed within brackets after English words are in their primary terminations. They are so placed in order to let the student see, without search, what are the corresponding Russian equivalents for such terms as are in common use in every grammar. *Trans.*



И́, уважа́ть to consider, чита́ющий¹ he who reads, бе́гал² running, завтра to-morrow, ме́жду amongst, between, слéдовательно consequently, ах! ah! oh! Ой oh! ah!

§ 6. Words are made up of *syllables* (сло́ва), and syllables of *letters* (буква).

§ 7. A letter is that which is produced by separate sounds of the voice.

§ 8. There are thirty-six letters in the Russian Alphabet.³

Obs.—The Slavonic letter *r* is pronounced in a twofold manner, (1) as *u* in the word мýро chrism or holy oil, and свнóдъ synod; and (2) as *e* in the words Ева́нгеліе Gospel, and Иса́въ Esau. The letter *r* is only used in modern Russian in the word мýро, and its derivatives, such as мвро-пома́заніе rite of anointing, мвроно́сца bearer of the holy oil, etc.

§ 9. Russian letters are divided into *vowels* (гласная буква), *semi-vowels* (полугласная буква), and *consonants* (согласная буква).

§ 10. The vowels are pronounced without the aid of other letters. They are as follows:—а, е, и, і, о, у, ы, ѣ, э, ю, я.

N.B.—The vowel *e* accented is pronounced in several words like *io* (іо): *Ex.* ёлка fir-tree, лёдъ ice, ме́дъ honey, mead, поётъ⁴ he, she, or it sings. In such cases two dots are sometimes placed over the letter *e*, thus ё.

§ 11. The semi-vowel й (or *u* short) is written and pronounced after vowels: *Ex.* Андре́й Andrew, лёгкі́й light, поко́йный tranquil.

The semi-vowels ъ and ь are employed after consonants. Ъ gives them a hard sound: *Ex.* столъ table, отъѣздъ departure. But ь gives a soft sound to the consonant which precedes it: *Ex.* столъ so much, so many, дѣльный business-like.

The letter *v* (ѣжица, name of this Slavonic letter), as has been said in the observation at foot of § 8, is pronounced in a twofold way, viz. either like the vowel *u*, or like the

¹ First person, singular number, present participle, active, of the verb чита́ть, to read. *Trans.*

² Present gerund of the verb бе́гать, to run. *Trans.*

³ See Table facing p. xi. *Trans.*

⁴ Third person, singular number, present tense, of the verb поётъ, to sing. *Trans.*



consonant *с*. In the first case, therefore, it may be reckoned as a vowel, and in the second as a consonant.

§ 12. The consonants are uttered with the aid of vowels. The consonants are б, в, г, д, ж, з, к, л, м, н, п, р, с, т, ф, х, ц, ч, ш, щ, ъ.

§ 13. One vowel, or the coupling of one or more vowels with semi-vowels or consonants, forms a syllable: *Ex.* а, о, у, я, *изъ, отъ, ай, ей, при-срѣ-ить, от-дѣль-ный, у-кра-ше-ни-е.*

§ 14. Words are made up of one or more syllables, and are classified as *mono-syllabic* (односложное), *dis-syllabic* (двусложное), *tri-syllabic* (трехсложное), and *poly-syllabic* (многосложное): *Ex.* полкъ regiment, за-конъ law, че-ло-вѣкъ man, со-вер-шен-ство perfection.

§ 15. Words may be either *primary* (коренное) or *derivative* (производное).

§ 16. Primary words are such as are not derived from other words: *Ex.* весѣлье joy, жалѣть to pity.

§ 17. Derivative words are formed from the primary: *Ex.* весельчакъ merry fellow, весѣлый merry, веселѣться to make oneself merry, &c., derived from весѣлье; жалость pity, сожалѣние commiseration, жалкій miserable, безжалостный pitiless, сжалиться to take pity on, жаль it is a pity, &c., derived from жалѣть.

§ 18. Compound (сложное) words are formed by the junction of two or more single words: *Ex.* мореплѣватель navigator, благодѣние good action, безпристрастїе impartiality, &c. *Integral* (составное) words can be formed in like manner, such as Генералъ-Маіоръ Major-General, кто-нибудь someone, &c.

§ 19. All words in the Russian language are divided, according to their meaning, into nine *parts of speech* (часть рѣчи.) These are:—

I.	Noun	Substantive	(Имя Существітельное).
II.	„	Adjective	(Имя Прилагательное).
III.	„	Numeral	(Имя Числительное).
IV.		Pronoun	(Мѣстоимѣніе).
V.		Verb	(Глаголъ).
VI.		Adverb	(Нарѣчіе).
VII.		Preposition	(Предлогъ).
VIII.		Conjunction	(Союзъ).
IX.		Interjection	(Междомѣтіе).

§ 20. Words belonging to the first six parts of speech have variable terminations, whereas those belonging to the three last named do not alter in any way.

THE NOUN SUBSTANTIVE (Имя Существительное).

§ 21. A Noun Substantive is the name of any object : *Еж.* Богъ God, домъ house, земля earth, терпѣніе patience, часть hour, o'clock, &c.

§ 22. *Objects* (предмѣтъ) are (1) *animate* (одушевленный), *i.e.* those which have life and voluntary motion : *Еж.* человѣкъ man, Пётръ Peter, &c., &c.

Obs.—The *names* (имя) by which we call people are *personal* (личный) objects : *Еж.* братъ brother, сестра sister, Александръ, Alexander, Марья Mary, полковникъ colonel, солдатъ soldier, мастеръ master, &c.

(2) *Inanimate* (неодушевленный), *i.e.* those which have not life and voluntary motion. *Еж.* дубъ oak, домъ house, комната room, перо feather.

Obs.—To the class of inanimate objects belong the *sensitive* (чувственный) : *Еж.* блескъ splendour, горечь bitterness, запахъ smell.

(3) *Intellectual* (умственный) or *abstract* (отвлечённый), which are presented to the understanding by such words as скромность modesty, прилежаніе application, воображеніе imagination, время time, годъ year, &c.

Obs.—Богъ God, Богочеловѣкъ godly man, ангелъ angel, духъ spirit, душа soul, and other similar nouns which denote immaterial beings, are called *spiritual* (духовный) objects.

§ 23. Nouns Substantive are divided into (1) *appellative* (нарицательное), or *common* (общее), under which denomination come all objects which are common to a class. *Еж.* человѣкъ man, король king, городъ town, радость joy, &c.

(2) *Proper* (собственное), by which we distinguish one object from all others that may be like it. *Еж.* Александръ Alexander, Марья Mary, Россія Russia, Вѣлга Volga, &c.

Obs.—To the proper nouns belong not only all Christian names of people, but also their patronymics, and family



or surnames. *Ex.* Ива́нович son of John, Петро́вна daughter of Peter, Тургене́въ Toorgénéff, Пу́шкинъ Pooshkin, &c.

- (3) *Collective* (Собира́тельное), which by the use of one word imply few or many objects representing the same sort or kind. *Ex.* семе́йство family, наро́дъ people, во́йско army, ле́съ forest, &c.

Obs.—In order to note a quantity of animals, birds, or insects, the following collective nouns are used: ста́до herd or flock of cattle or sheep, табу́нъ drove or stud of horses, ста́я flight or covey of birds, or pack of dogs, ро́й swarm of bees, &c.

- (4) *Material* (веще́ственное), which indicate the substance of the object, be the quantity large or small. *Ex.* зо́лото gold, ме́дь copper, де́рево wood, мука́ flour, ма́сло oil, butter, &c.

§ 24. It is a peculiarity of the Russian language that nouns substantive may be (1) *augmentative* (увеличи́тельное), or those which show the unusually large size of an object. *Ex.* солда́тище big soldier, ручи́ща large hand, сто́лище huge table, &c.

- (2) *Diminutive* (уменьши́тельное), or those which designate the smallness of the object. *Ex.* солда́тикъ small soldier, ручка́ small hand, сто́лиък little table, &c.

To the class of diminutive nouns belong (a) the *complimentary* (привѣтственное) or *caressing* (ласка́тельное), which are used in the Russian language when addressing or naming favourite objects, or in order to give expression to a sense of love for such. *Ex.* бра́тецъ dear brother, сестри́ца dear sister, Ва́ня, Ваню́ша, Ва́ничка dear John, Катя, Кати́юша, Ка́тенька dear Kate, лоша́душка dear horse, коро́вушка dear cow, руче́нька dear little hand, &c. (b) *Derogatory* (уничижи́тельное), or those which give expression to a want of regard for an object, or a sense of its insignificance, or a contempt for it. *Ex.* книжо́нка miserable book, доми́шко wretched house, лошаде́нка sorry horse, &c.

§ 25. In the case of nouns substantive the *gender* родъ, *number* числó, and *case* паде́жъ, should be observed



§ 26. Nouns substantive in the Russian language have three genders (родъ), viz. *masculine* (мужескій), *feminine* (женскій), and *neuter* (средній).

The gender of nouns substantive is ascertained either by their meaning or by their termination. As touching the former, all objects of the male sex (no matter what may be their termination) are of the masculine gender. *Ex.* слуга servant, дядя uncle, подмастерье foreman, мѣняло money-changer, &c.; and objects of the female sex (no matter what may be their termination) belong to the feminine gender. *Ex.* служанка servant-maid, няня nurse, дочь daughter, &c.

The same rule applies to animate objects which distinguish *male* (самецъ) and *female* (самка) in animals. *Ex.* левъ lion, львица lioness, баранъ ram, овца ewe or sheep, петухъ cock, курица hen, &c.

Nouns ending in *й* and *ъ* belong to the masculine gender. *Ex.* муравей ant, орёлъ eagle, покой rest, столъ table, &c.

Nouns ending in *а* and *я* belong to the feminine gender. *Ex.* шпага sword, лилия lily, забота care, душа soul, &c.

Nouns ending in *о*, *е*, and *мя* belong to the neuter gender. *Ex.* окно window, море sea, время time, &c.

To the neuter gender belongs also дитя child.

Of nouns substantive, which terminate in *ь*, some belong to the masculine gender. *Ex.* день day, корабль ship; whilst others belong to the feminine gender, as тѣнь shadow, площадь plane, surface, &c.

§ 27. Besides the above, there are, in the Russian language, other nouns substantive ending in *а* and *я*, which are of the *common* (общій) gender. In other words, such nouns as have the same termination for both masculine and feminine genders. *Ex.* сирота orphan, бродяга vagabond, плакса whiner, родня kindred, &c.

§ 28. Augmentative and diminutive nouns, no matter what may be their terminations, belong to the gender of those nouns from which they are derived.

§ 29. Foreign nouns employed in the Russian language which end in *и* and *у*, when they denote animate objects, are of the masculine gender, and when they refer to inanimate or abstract



objects are of the neuter gender. *Еж.* колибри humming-bird, канадý cockatoo, which are of the masculine gender: пари=закладъ bet, wager, which is of the neuter gender.

§ 30. Personal nouns have two genders, viz. masculine and feminine. *Еж.* Императоръ Emperor, Императрица Empress, Генералъ General, Генеральша General's wife, монахъ monk, монахиня nun, сосѣдъ male neighbour, сосѣдка female neighbour, &c. Директрѣца directress, инспектрѣца inspectress, эконо́мка housekeeper, refer solely to the persons of the female sex who perform the duties indicated by their respective designations; whereas, on the other hand, директорша, инспекторша, эконо́мша are the Russian designations for the wives of a director, inspector, and house steward respectively.

With regard to the names of peoples, the feminine is derived from the masculine thus:—from Россі́йнинъ Russian (man), comes Россі́йка Russian (woman); from Англичани́нъ Englishman, Англича́нка Englishwoman; from Нѣ́мецъ German (man), we get Нѣ́мка German (woman), &c.

Personal nouns which denote kindred or affinity have for each sex separate denominations:—

Отѣцъ father,	Мать mother.
Сынъ son,	Дочь daughter.
Братъ brother,	Сестра sister.
Дѣ́дя uncle,	Тѣ́тка aunt.

§ 31. In the Russian language the denominations of the several degrees of relationship are extremely numerous. It may be well to observe the following:—

- Тестъ father-in-law, wife's father.
- Тѣща mother-in-law, wife's mother.
- Шу́ринъ brother-in-law, wife's brother.
- Сво́йчина or Сво́йченица sister-in-law, wife's sister.
- Сво́йкъ brother-in-law, wife's sister's husband.
- Свѣ́коръ father-in-law, husband's father.
- Свекро́ва mother-in-law, husband's mother.
- Дѣ́верь or Дѣ́веръ brother-in-law, husband's brother.
- Золо́вка sister-in-law, husband's sister.
- Зя́тъ son-in-law or brother-in-law, daughter's husband or sister's husband.



Невѣстка daughter-in-law or sister-in-law, son's wife or brother's wife.

Отчимъ or Вѣтчимъ stepfather.

Мачиха stepmother.

Пасынокъ stepson.

Падчерица stepdaughter.

§ 32. There are two *numbers* (числѣ). The *singular* (единственное), which speaks of one object : *Ех.* братъ brother, рѣка river. The *plural* (множественное), which refers to two or more objects of the same sort : *Ех.* братья brothers, рѣки rivers, &c.

§ 33. Certain nouns substantive are used in the singular number *only*, whilst others, although referring to one object, have only a plural form.

Of the former class there are (1) the greater part of the *proper* (собственное) nouns : *Ех.* Римъ Rome, Везувій Vesuvius, &c. (2) the greater number of the *material* (вещественное) nouns : *Ех.* золото gold, молоко milk, &c. (3) the names of the virtues and the vices : *Ех.* терпѣніе patience, лѣность indolence, &c. (4) many of the *abstract* (отвлечѣнное) nouns : *Ех.* счастье fortune, старость old age, &c. (5) many of the names of plants, especially of the kitchen-garden : *Ех.* щавель sorrel, лукъ onion, &c.

Of the latter class some have meanings different to that of the singular form : *Ех.* люди people, ножницы pair of scissors, ворота gate, &c. Others are the names of old towns and places : *Ех.* Аѣны Athens, Термопѣлы Thermopylae, &c.

§ 34. Certain nouns have in the singular number one signification, and in the plural another. *Ех.* вѣсъ weight, вѣсы scales, деньга $\frac{1}{4}$ copeck, дѣньги money, часъ hour, часы watch, clock, &c.

§ 35. *Cases* (падѣжъ) are the terminations of nouns which show the various relations in which objects stand to each other.

§ 36. In the Russian language there are seven *cases*. They answer to certain questions :—



- (1) *Nominative* (именительный), which answers to the questions—кто? who? что? what?¹ *Ex.* Кто пришёл? (past tense of verb прийти), who came? *Ans.* Братъ brother. Что у тебя въ рукахъ? *What* is there (or hast thou) in (thy) hands? *Ans.* шляпа a hat.
- (2) *Vocative* (звательный), which has its termination like the nominative, points to the designation of the object to which we refer. *Ex.* Братъ! поди² сюда. *Brother!* come here. Здравѣ-ли ты, любезный другъ? Art thou well, dear friend?
- (3) *Genitive* (родительный), which answers to the questions—Кого? Чего? Чей? Чья? Чье? Of whom? Of which or of what? Whose (*masc. fem. neuter*)? *Ex.* Кого здѣсь нѣтъ?³ Who is not here? *Ans.* Брата, brother.—Чего здѣсь нѣтъ? What is not here? *Ans.* Шляпы, the hat.—Чей этотъ домъ? Whose house (is) this? *Ans.* Моего пріятеля, My friend's.
- (4) *Dative* (дательный), which answers to the questions—Кому? Чему? To whom? To which? or to what? *Ex.* Кому ты отдалъ⁴ книгу? To whom didst thou give back the book? *Ans.* Брату, To the brother.—Чему ты удивляешься?⁵ What dost thou admire? *Ans.* шляпу the hat.
- (5) *Accusative* (винительный), which answers to the questions—Кого? Что? whom? which? what? *Ex.* Кого ты видишь?⁶ Whom dost thou see? *Ans.* брата brother. Что ты держишь?⁷ What dost thou hold? *Ans.* шляпу the hat.
- (6) *Instrumental* (творительный), which answers to the ques-

¹ The questions, Кто? Кого? Кому? Кѣмъ? О комъ? serve for the animate nouns; whilst Что? Чего? Чему? Чѣмъ? О чѣмъ? are used in the cases of the inanimate and abstract nouns.

² Second person, singular number, imperative mood, of the verb пойти. *Trans.*

³ With the impersonal verb нѣтъ the genitive case is required. *Trans.*

⁴ Past tense of the verb отдать. *Trans.*

⁵ Present tense of the verb удивляться, which governs the dative. *Trans.*

⁶ Present tense of the verb видѣть. *Trans.*

⁷ Present tense of the verb держать. *Trans.*



tions—Кѣмъ? Чѣмъ? by *whom*? by *what*? or by *which*? *Ex.* Кѣмъ ты доволенъ? ¹ With *whom* art thou satisfied? *Ans.* Братомъ, with the brother.—Чѣмъ ты доволенъ? with *what*, or with *which*, art thou satisfied? *Ans.* шляпою, with the hat.

- (7) *Prepositional* (предложный), which answers to the questions—о комъ? о чѣмъ? при комъ? при чѣмъ? на комъ? на чѣмъ? въ комъ? въ чѣмъ? about *whom*? about *which*, or *what*? near or at *whom*? near or at *which* or *what*? on *whom*? on *which* or *what*? in *whom*? in *which* or *what*? *Ex.* О комъ я говорю? ² about *whom* do I speak? *Ans.* О братѣ, about brother.—О чѣмъ я говорю? about *which* or *what* do I speak? *Ans.* О шляпѣ, about the hat.

Obs.—The nominative and vocative cases, the terminations of which are not subject to change (further than is caused by number), are called the *direct* (прямой) cases; whereas all the other cases, the terminations of which do alter (differing the one from the other), are called the *oblique* (косвенный) cases. The prepositional case is always used with *prepositions* (предлоги). The following are the most frequently used prepositions:—о, or объ, or обо (about), на (on or upon), при (near, at, in the presence of), въ or во (in or at).

§ 37. The *declension* (склонѣніе) of nouns marks the changes of termination which they undergo according to number and case. In the Russian language there are three declensions.

To the first belong those nouns substantive which terminate in *ъ*, *ѣ* and *ь*, being of the masculine gender.

To the second those which terminate in *а* and *я*, of both the masculine and feminine genders, and those in *ь* of the feminine gender only.

To the third those which terminate in *о*, *е* and *мя*, being of the neuter gender.

§ 38. Nouns substantive are declined according to the following tables:—

¹ Abbreviated form of the adjective довольный. *Trans.*

² Present tense of the verb говорить. *Trans.*



Singular Number.

Падеж. Cases.	1st DECLENSION. MASC. TERMINATION.			2ND DECLENSION. FEM. TERMINATION.			3RD DECLENSION. NEUT. TERMINATION.		
Имен. и Зват. Nom. & Voc.	ъ	й	ь	а	я	ь	о	е	мя
Родит. Gen.	а	я	я	ы	и	и	а	я	ени
Дат. Dat.	у	ю	ю	ѣ	ѣ	и	у	ю	ени
Вин. Acc.	{ а ъ }	{ я й }	{ я ь }	у	ю	ь	о	е	мя
Твор. Instr.	омъ	емъ	емъ	ою	ею	бю	омъ	емъ	енемъ
Пред. Prep.	ѣ	ѣ	ѣ	ѣ	ѣ	и	ѣ	ѣ	ени

Plural Number.

Имен. и Зват. Nom. & Voc.	ы	и	и	ы	и	и	а	я	ева
Родит. Gen.	овъ	евъ	ей	ъ	ь	ей	ъ	ей	евъ
Дат. Dat.	амъ	ямъ	ямъ	амъ	ямъ	ямъ	амъ	ямъ	евамъ
Вин. Acc.	{ овъ ы }	{ евъ и }	{ ей и }	{ ѣ ы }	{ ѣ и }	{ ей и }	а	я	ева
Твор. Instr.	ами	ями	ями	ами	ями	ями	ами	ями	евами
Пред. Prep.	ахъ	яхъ	яхъ	ахъ	яхъ	яхъ	ахъ	яхъ	евахъ

EXAMPLES OF THE FIRST DECLENSION.

Singular Number.

	Animate Object.	Inanimate Object.	Inanimate Object.	Animate Object.
Н. З.	слоно́въ, elephant.	стола́въ, table.	поко́й, rest, or room.	ца́рь, Tsar.
Р.	слоно́ва, of an elephant.	стола́ва, of a table.	поко́я, of rest, &c.	ца́ря, of a Tsar.
Д.	слоно́ву, to an elephant.	стола́ву, to a table.	поко́ю, to rest, &c.	ца́рю, to a Tsar.
В.	слоно́ва, an elephant.	стола́въ, a table.	поко́й, rest, &c.	ца́ря, a Tsar.
Т.	слово́бомъ, by an elephant.	сто́ломъ, by a table.	поко́емъ, with rest, &c.	ца́ремъ, by a Tsar.
П.	о слоно́вѣ, about an elephant.	на сто́лѣ, on a table.	въ поко́ѣ, at rest, &c.	при ца́рѣ, in the presence of a Tsar.



Plural Number.

	Animate Object.	Inanimate Object.	Inanimate Object.	Animate Object.
И. З.	слоны, elephants.	столы, tables.	покои, rooms.	цари, Tsars.
Р.	слоновъ, of elephants.	столовъ, of tables.	покоевъ, of rooms.	царей, of Tsars.
Д.	слонамъ, to elephants.	столамъ, to tables.	покоямъ, to rooms.	царямъ, to Tsars.
В.	слоновъ, elephants.	столы, tables.	покои, rooms.	царей, Tsars.
Т.	слонами, by elephants.	столами, by tables.	поками, with rooms.	царями, by Tsars.
П.	о слонахъ, about elephants.	на столахъ, on tables.	въ покояхъ, in rooms.	при царяхъ, in the presence of Tsars.

Singular Number.

	Animate Object.	Inanimate Object.	Inanimate Object.	Inanimate Object.
И. З.	льстецъ, flatterer.	урожаи, crop.	трофеи, trophy.	гвоздь, nail.
Р.	льстцаъ, of a flatterer.	урожаа, of a crop.	трофеа, of a trophy.	гвоздя, of a nail.
Д.	льстецѹ, to a flatterer.	урожаю, to a crop.	трофею, to a trophy.	гвоздю, to a nail.
В.	льстцаъ, a flatterer.	урожаи, a crop.	трофеи, a trophy.	гвоздь, a nail.
Т.	льстецомъ, by a flatterer.	урожаемъ, by a crop.	трофеемъ, with a trophy.	гвоздемъ, by a nail.
П.	о льстецѣ, about a flatterer.	объ урожаѣ, about a crop.	о трофеѣ, about a trophy.	о гвоздѣ, about a nail.

Plural Number.

	Animate Object.	Inanimate Object.	Inanimate Object.	Inanimate Object.
И. З.	льстецы, flatterers.	урожаи, crops.	трофеи, trophies.	гвозди, nails.
Р.	льстецовъ, of flatterers.	урожаевъ, of crops.	трофеевъ, of trophies.	гвоздей, of nails.
Д.	льстецамъ, to flatterers.	урожаимъ, to crops.	трофеямъ, to trophies.	гвоздяиъ, to nails.
В.	льстецовъ, flatterers.	урожаи, crops.	трофеи, trophies.	гвозди, nails.
Т.	льстецами, by flatterers.	урожаими, by crops.	трофеями, with trophies.	гвоздиими, by nails.
П.	о льстецахъ, about flatterers.	объ урожаихъ, about crops.	о трофеяхъ, about trophies.	о гвоздяхъ, about nails.



EXAMPLES OF THE SECOND DECLENSION.

Singular Number.

	Animate Object.	Inanimate Object.	Inanimate Object.	Inanimate Object.
И. 3.	стáроста, headman.	звѣздá, star.	пу́ля, bullet.	цѣ́пь, chain.
Р.	стáросты, of a headman.	звѣзды́, of a star.	пу́ли, of a bullet.	цѣ́пи, of a chain.
Д.	стáростѣ, to a headman.	звѣздѣ́, to a star.	пу́лѣ́, to a bullet.	цѣ́пи, to a chain.
В.	стáросту́, a headman.	звѣздѹ́, a star.	пу́лю́, a bullet.	цѣ́ню́, a chain.
Т.	стáросто́ю, by a headman.	звѣздóю, by a star.	пу́лею́, by a bullet.	цѣ́пью́, with a chain.
П.	о стáростѣ́, about a headman.	въ звѣздѣ́́, in a star.	о пу́лѣ́́, about a bullet.	на цѣ́пи́́, on a chain.

Plural Number.

И. 3.	стáросты́, headmen.	звѣзды́, stars.	пу́ли́, bullets.	цѣ́пи́, chains.
Р.	стáростѣ́́, of headmen.	звѣздѣ́́, of stars.	пу́лѣ́́, of bullets.	цѣ́пѣ́́́, of chains.
Д.	стáростамъ́́, to headmen.	звѣздамъ́́, to stars.	пу́лямъ́́, to bullets.	цѣ́пѣ́мъ́́, to chains.
В.	стáросту́́, headmen.	звѣзды́́, stars.	пу́ли́́, bullets.	цѣ́пи́́, chains.
Т.	стáростами́́, by headmen.	звѣздами́́, by stars.	пу́лями́́, by bullets.	цѣ́пѣ́ми́́, with chains.
П.	о стáростѣ́хъ́́, about headmen.	въ звѣздахъ́́, in stars.	о пу́ляхъ́́, about bullets.	въ цѣ́пѣ́хъ́́, in chains.

Singular Number.

	Animate Object.	Animate Object.	Inanimate Object.	Inanimate Object.
И. 3.	сиротá, orphan.	дядя́, uncle.	недѣ́ля, week.	кѣ́сть, bunch, or wrist.
Р.	сиротѣ́́, of an orphan.	дяди́́, of an uncle.	недѣ́ли́́, of a week.	кѣ́сти́́, of a bunch, &c.
Д.	сиротѣ́́́, to an orphan.	дядѣ́́́, to an uncle.	недѣ́лѣ́́́, to a week.	кѣ́сти́́́, to a bunch, &c.
В.	сиротѹ́́́, an orphan.	дядю́́́, an uncle.	недѣ́лю́́́, a week.	кѣ́стью́́́, a bunch, &c.
Т.	сиротóю́́́, by an orphan.	дяде́ю́́́, by an uncle.	недѣ́лею́́́, by a week.	кѣ́стью́́́, with a bunch, &c.
П.	о сиротѣ́́́́, about an orphan.	при дядѣ́́́́, in the presence of an uncle.	въ недѣ́лѣ́́́́, in a week.	въ кѣ́сти́́́́́, in a bunch, &c.



Plural Number.

	Animate Object.	Animate Object.	Inanimate Object.	Inanimate Object.
И. З.	сирѣты, orphans.	дяди, uncles.	недѣли, weeks.	кѣсти, bunches, &c.
Р.	сирѣтъ, of orphans.	дядей, of uncles.	недѣль, of weeks.	кѣстей, of bunches, &c.
Д.	сирѣтамъ, to orphans.	дядямъ, to uncles.	недѣлямъ, to weeks.	кѣстямъ, to bunches, &c.
В.	сирѣтъ, orphans.	дядей, uncles.	недѣли, weeks.	кѣсти, bunches, &c.
Т.	сирѣтами, by orphans.	дядями, by uncles.	недѣлями, by weeks.	кѣстями, with bunches, &c.
П.	о сирѣтахъ, about orphans.	при дядяхъ, in the presence of uncles.	въ недѣляхъ, in weeks.	въ кѣстяхъ, in bunches, &c.

EXAMPLES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

Singular Number.

	Inanimate Object.	Inanimate Object.	Inanimate Object.	Inanimate Object.
И. З.	дѣло, affair.	общество, society.	поле, field.	имя, name.
Р.	дѣла, of an affair.	общества, of society.	поля, of a field.	имени, of a name.
Д.	дѣлу, to an affair.	обществу, to society.	полю, to a field.	имени, to a name.
В.	дѣло, an affair.	общество, society.	поле, a field.	имя, a name.
Т.	дѣломъ, with an affair.	обществомъ, by society.	полемъ, with a field.	именемъ, with a name.
П.	о дѣлѣ, about an affair.	въ обществѣ, in society.	на полѣ, in a field.	объ имени, about a name.

Plural Number.

И. З.	дѣла, affairs.	общества, societies.	поля, fields.	именá, names.
Р.	дѣлъ, of affairs.	обществъ, of societies.	полей, of fields.	имёнъ, of names.
Д.	дѣламъ, to affairs.	обществамъ, to societies.	полямъ, to fields.	именáмъ, to names.
В.	дѣла, affairs.	общества, societies.	поля, fields.	именá, names.
Т.	дѣлами, by affairs.	обществами, by societies.	полями, with fields.	именáми, with names.
П.	о дѣлахъ, about affairs.	въ обществахъ, in societies.	въ поляхъ, in fields.	объ именáхъ, about names.



Singular Number.

Plural Number.

	Anim. or Inanim.	Inanimate Object.	Anim. or Inanim.	Inanimate Object.
И. 3.	лицо, face, or person.	зѣркало, mirror.	лица, faces, or persons.	зеркала, mirrors.
Р.	лица, of a face, &c.	зѣркала, of a mirror.	лицъ, of faces, &c.	зеркалъ, of mirrors.
А.	лицу, to a face, &c.	зѣркалу, to a mirror.	лицамъ, to faces, &c.	зеркала́мъ, to mirrors.
В.	лицо, a face, &c.	зѣркало, a mirror.	лица, faces, &c.	зеркала, mirrors.
Т.	лицомъ, by a face, &c.	зѣркаломъ, with a mirror.	лицами, by faces, &c.	зеркала́ми, with mirrors.
П.	на лицѣ, on a face, &c.	въ зѣркалѣ, in a mirror.	о лицахъ, about faces, &c.	въ зеркалахъ, in mirrors.

§ 39. Rules for the Declensions.

(1) Nouns substantive, taken from foreign languages, and which end in *ъ*, *ѣ* and *о*, are declined according to the first declension: *Еж.* сюжѣтъ subject, антикваріѣ antiquary, вѣкселѣ bill of exchange. Those which end in *а* and *я*, and also in *о*, and which are of the feminine gender, are declined according to the second declension: *Еж.* фразѣ phrase, арміѣ army, моделѣ model. Nouns taken from foreign languages, and which terminate in *о*, *е*, *и*, *у*, are not declined at all: *Еж.* депотѣ depot, желѣ jelly, колибри humming-bird, какадѣ cockatoo, &c.

(2) The vowel *и* is never found after the letters *г*, *ж*, *к*, *х*, *ч*, *ш*, *щ*: it is changed in such a case into *у*. For this reason the nominative case of the plural number of nouns which end in *ъ* are not quite according to the ordinary rule. *Еж.* врагѣ enemies (from врагѣ), ножѣ knives (from ножѣ), чулокѣ stockings (from чулокѣ), духѣ spirits (from духѣ), ночѣ nights (from ночѣ), шалашѣ tents (from шалашѣ), плащѣ cloaks (from плащѣ), &c., instead of врагѣ, ножѣ, чулокѣ, &c. In like manner the genitive case of the singular number and the nominative case of the plural number of nouns ending in *а* are—книги books (from книга), вельможи grandees (from вельможа), руки hands (from рука), and not книгы, вельможы, рукы, &c.

(3) After the same letters, too (*г*, *ж*, *к*, *х*, *ч*, *ш*, *щ*, and *ц* also), *я* and *ю* never follow. In place of *я*, *а* must be written, and in place of *ю*, *у*. *Еж.* In the genitive case singular we find сердца, and not сердця (from сердце, heart). So, too, in the dative case of the same



word we have *сѣрдцу*, and *not сѣрдию*. Similarly the dative case of *жилице* (dwelling) is *жилицу*, and *not жилищю*.

(4) Nouns substantive which end in *це* are declined after the manner of those which end in *о*, except that the instrumental case of the singular number, instead of *омъ*, has *ѣмъ*. *Еж. сѣрдцемъ* (from *сѣрдце* heart), *полотѣнцемъ* (from *полотѣнце* towel), and the like. Those nouns which terminate in *по* accented have in the instrumental case of the singular number *омъ*: *Еж. яйцѣмъ* (from *яйцо* egg), *лицѣмъ* (from *лицо* face, or person).

(5) All words containing the letters *ж, ц, ч, ш, щ*, which carry in the instrumental case of the singular number the *accent* (*ударѣніе*) on the last syllable have *омъ*, and not *емъ*, for the termination of that case. *Еж. ножѣмъ* (from *ножь* knife), *отцѣмъ* (from *отѣцъ* father), &c. Similar words which *do not* carry the accent on the last syllable have *емъ*, and not *омъ*, for the termination of that case: *Еж. мѣжемъ* (from *мужъ* man, husband), *мѣсяцемъ* (from *мѣсяцъ* month), &c.

(6) In the declensions the letter *н* never follows the letter *и*. Consequently, in the dative and prepositional cases of the singular number of nouns which end in *и* it is necessary to write *у*, and not *н*: *Еж. Франціи*, to France (from *Франція*); *О лиліи*, about a lily (from *лілія*). The same rule is preserved in the prepositional case, singular number, of nouns which end in *ій* and *іе*. Thus *При Антоніи*, In the time of Anthony (from *Антоній*); *Въ сочинѣніи*, in the composition (from *сочинѣніе*); &c.

(7) Nouns feminine which terminate in *ѣ* also have in the dative and prepositional cases of the singular number *у*, and not *н*: *Еж. въ Сибіри*, in Siberia (from *Сибірѣ*), &c.

(8) In nouns masculine which terminate in *ѣ*, the genitive case of the singular number has *я*: *Еж. день* day, *дня*; *зверѣ* wild beast, *звѣря*. In nouns of a like termination, but of the feminine gender, the termination of the same case of the same number has *у*: *Еж. тѣнь* shadow, *тѣни*; *дверѣ* door, *двери*. To the first part of this rule the following word is the sole exception: *путь* (road), which although of the masculine gender, has for the termination of its genitive case singular *у*, — thus, *пути*. Moreover, this word departs generally from the common rules laid down for the declensions. (*Vide* § 41.)

(9) A few nouns of the masculine gender ending in *ѣ* take, in the



nominative case of the plural number, the termination of the genitive case of the singular number—with this difference, that the accent is shifted to the last syllable: *Ех. вѣксѣлѣ* bill of exchange, *plur. вѣксѣлѣ*; *писарѣ* writer, *plur. писарѣ*, &c.

(10) In nouns substantive which terminate in *іє*, the nominative case of the plural number has *л*, and not *и*: *Ех. желѣніл* wishes, (from *желѣніє*), not *желѣніи*, &c. The genitive case of the plural number of these nouns ends in *ій*, and not in *евѣ*: *Ех. желѣніій*, and not *желѣніевѣ*, &c.

(11) Nouns substantive which terminate in *іл* also have in the genitive case of the plural number *ій*: *Ех. ліліл* lily, *ліліій*, &c.

(12) Nouns substantive which terminate in *ѣл* have in the genitive case of the plural number *ѣй*, for which reason the letter *ѣ* is dropped in the oblique cases: *Ех. судѣл* judge, *судѣй*, &c.

(13) Nouns substantive which end in *ел* and *нел* change in the genitive case of the plural number the final letter *л* into *ій*: *Ех. швейл* seamstress, *швейй*; *змѣл* snake, *змѣй*, &c.

(14) Nouns which end in *ѣ*, and in which the letters *ж*, *ч*, *ш*, *щ* are found, also have in the genitive case of the plural number *ѣй*: *Ех. ножѣй*, (from *ножѣ*); *мечѣй*, (from *мечѣ*); *шалашѣй*, (from *шалашѣ*); *плащѣй* (from *плащѣ*), &c.

(15) Nouns which end in *ице* have in the genitive case of the plural number *ѣ* for their final termination: *Ех. училиице* school, *училиицѣ*, &c.

(16) Nouns which terminate in *ко* have in the nominative case of the plural number *и* instead of *а* for their final letter: *Ех. яблоко* apple, *plur. яблоти*; but *войско* army, troops, and *облако* cloud, are exceptions to this rule, as we find *войскѣ* armies, *облака* clouds.

(17) Many material nouns, of the masculine gender, which terminate in *ѣ*, *ій*, and *ѣ*, when placed after words denoting weight or measure, take in the genitive case of the singular number the termination of the dative case of the same number, *i.e.* take the final letters *ю* and *у*, instead of the letters peculiar to their proper terminations, *viz.* *л* and *а*. *Ех. стакѣнѣ чайю* (not *чайл*), from *чай*, cup of tea; *аршинѣ атласу* (not *атласа*), from *атласѣ*, arsheen, or Russian ell, of satin, &c. When, however, the same nouns stand after words which do not express measure or weight, then the terminations of their genitive case (singular) are according to the



ordinary rule, *i.e.* in *a* and *я*, and not in *у* and *ю*: *Ех. вкусъ чая*, flavour of tea; *нѣжность атласа*, softness of satin, &c.

(18) The accusative case, singular number, of nouns of the masculine gender which terminate in *ъ, ѣ, ъ*, is, in the declension of the inanimate and abstract nouns, like the nominative; and, in that of the animate nouns, like the genitive. *Ех. я ви́жу¹ (что?) столъ, столѣ; ручѣй, ручьи; корабль, кораблю*—I see (*what?*) table, tables; brook, brooks; ship, ships. *Я ви́жу (кого?) брата, братьевъ; муравья, муравьевъ; звѣря, зверей*—I see (*whom or what?*) brother, brothers; ant, ants; wild beast, wild beasts. The accusative case, singular number, of nouns of the masculine and feminine genders, which terminate in *a*, is in *у*: *Ех. слуга́, man-servant, слугу́; книга́ book, книгу*. Similarly the accusative case, singular number, of nouns of the masculine and feminine genders, which terminate in *я*, is in *ю*: *Ех. судья́ judge, судью́; пуля́ bullet, пулю*. The accusative case, singular number, of nouns of the feminine gender, which terminate in *ь*, is always like the nominative. The same remark applies too to all nouns of the neuter gender, without any distinction. The accusative case, plural number, of nouns of any gender is, in the declension of the inanimate nouns, like the nominative, and in the declension of the animate nouns, like the genitive.

Obs.—Collective nouns, even though they may denote a collection of animate objects of either the masculine or neuter genders, are declined in the accusative case like the inanimate nouns: *Ех. Онъ разби́л² неприятельскій полкъ*, He defeated the enemy's regiment; *Пастухъ пригна́л³ стадо*, The shepherd drove in the flock, &c.

(19) The Vocative is, as a general rule, like the nominative; yet in certain nouns it has a peculiar termination of its own, borrowed from the Church Slavonic tongue: *Ех. Богъ God, voc. Бже; Отецъ Father, voc. Отче*, &c.

(20) Nouns which terminate in *мя* change *я* in all the oblique cases of both numbers into *е*: *Ех. время́ time, времени́; временемъ, &c.* One word alone with this primary termination of *мя*

¹ Present tense of the verb ви́деть. *Trans.*

² Past tense of the verb разби́ть. *Trans.*

³ Past tense of the verb пригна́ть. *Trans.*



retains in the genitive case, plural number, the letter *я*: this word is *сѣмя* seed, *сѣмянъ* of seeds.

(21) The words *небо* heaven, and *чудо* miracle, in the cases of the plural number have nom. *небеса́*, *чудеса́*; gen. *небесѣ*, *чудесѣ*, and so on. But when by the use of the word *чудо* is understood *чудовище* monster, *чудо* forms its plural thus, *чуды*, *чудѣ*, *чудамъ*, &c.

(22) The following nouns and a few others form their genitive case plural like their nominative case singular; in other words, there is no change in form between the two cases: *Еж.* *человѣкъ*, man (or of men); *солдатъ*, soldier (or of soldiers); *драгунъ*, dragoon (or of dragoons); *гусаръ*, hussar (or of hussars); *уланъ*, Uhlan (or of Uhlans); *кадетъ*, cadet (or of cadets); *Турокъ*, Turk (or of Turks); *гренадеръ*, grenadier (or of grenadiers); *рекрутъ*, recruit (or of recruits); *аршинъ*, arsheen (or of arsheens); *пудъ*, pood (or of poods); *чулокъ*, stocking (or of stockings); *сапогъ*, boot (or of boots), and others. Hence it is not correct to speak of *солдатовъ*, *гусаровъ*, *аршиновъ*, *пудовъ*, *чулковъ*, *сапоговъ*, &c. The word *сажень* (a sajen, or Russian fathom) in the genitive case, plural number, has *саженъ*, and not *саженъ* or *саженей*.

(23) Certain nouns, which terminate in *ъ* and *ь*, take in the prepositional case of the singular number *у* or *ю*, instead of *м*. In all such cases the accent falls on the final syllable: *Еж.* на *бокѣ* on the side or flank, from *бокъ*; въ *лѣсѣ* in the forest, from *лѣсъ*; въ *раю* in Paradise, from *раѣ*; &c.

§ 40. The following are some examples of nouns substantive which depart from the ordinary rules of declension:—

(1) Nouns which terminate in *инусъ* and *иниусъ* have in the plural number special terminations.

Plural Number.

<i>(Animate Objects.)</i>		<i>(Animate Objects.)</i>
N. & V.	И. З. Англичане, Englishmen.	Крестьяне, peasants.
G.	Р. Англичанъ, of Englishmen.	Крестьянъ, of peasants.
D.	Д. Англичанамъ, to Englishmen.	Крестьянамъ, to peasants.
A.	В. Англичанъ, Englishmen.	Крестьянъ, peasants.
I.	Т. Англичанами, by Englishmen.	Крестьянами, by peasants.
P.	П. Объ Англичанахъ, about Englishmen.	О Крестьянахъ, about peasants.

N.B.—The singular number of nouns substantive terminating in *инусъ* and *иниусъ* is declined according to the examples given of the first declension (*vide* paragraph 38).



(2) Nouns Substantive terminating in *ёнокъ* are declined in *both* numbers according to the following examples :

Singular Number.

<i>(Animate Objects.)</i>		<i>(Animate Objects.)</i>
N. & V.	И. З. Телёнокъ, calf.	Волченокъ, wolf's cub.
G.	Р. Телёнка, of a calf.	Волчёнка, of a wolf's cub.
D.	Д. Телёнку, to a calf.	Волчёнку, to a wolf's cub.
A.	В. Телёнка, a calf.	Волчёнка, a wolf's cub.
I.	Т. Телёнкомъ, by a calf.	Волчёнкомъ, by a wolf's cub.
P.	П. О Телёнкѣ, about a calf.	О Волчёнкѣ, about a wolf's cub.

Plural Number.

N. & V.	И. З. Телята, calves.	Волчата, wolf's cubs.
G.	Р. Телятъ, of calves.	Волчатъ, of wolf's cubs.
D.	Д. Телятамъ, to calves.	Волчатамъ, to wolf's cubs.
A.	В. Телятъ, calves.	Волчатъ, wolf's cubs.
I.	Т. Телятами, by calves.	Волчатами, by wolf's cubs.
P.	П. О Телятахъ, about calves.	О Волчатахъ, about wolf's cubs.

N.B.—According to the above two examples on *ёнокъ* are declined *ребёнокъ* child, infant ; *жеребёнокъ*, foal ; *ягнёнокъ*, lamb ; *котёнокъ*, kitten ; *поросёнокъ*, sucking-pig ; *цыплёнокъ*, chicken ; *медвѣёнокъ*, bear's cub. But *львёнокъ*, lion's whelp, and *мышёнокъ*, little mouse, respectively make their nominative case plural in *енки* ; thus, *львёнки* and *мышёнки*, and *not* *львата* and *мышата*.

§ 41. The following nouns substantive depart altogether from the ordinary rules of declension :—

Singular Number.

<i>Animate Objects.</i>			<i>Inanimate Objects.</i>	
И. З. N. & V.	Дитѣ, child.	Мать, mother.	Церковь, church.	Путь, road.
Р. G.	Дитяти, of child.	Матери, of a mother.	Цѣркви, of a church.	Путѣ of a road.
Д. D.	Дитяти, to a child.	Матери, to a mother.	Цѣркви, to a church.	Путѣ, to a road.
В. A.	Дитѣ, a child.	Мать, a mother.	Цѣрковь, a church.	Путь, a road.
Т. I.	Дитятёю, by child.	Матерью, by a mother.	Цѣрковью, by a church.	Путёмъ, by a road.
П. P.	О Дитяти, about a child.	О Матери, about a mother.	Въ Цѣркви, in a church.	На Путѣ, on a road.



И. З. N. & V.	Дѣти, children.	Матери, mothers.	Церкви, churches.	Пути, roads.
Р. G.	Дѣтей, of children.	Матерей, of mothers.	Церквей, of churches.	Путей, of roads.
Д. D.	Дѣтямъ, to children.	Матерямъ, to mothers.	Церквамъ, to churches.	Путямъ, to roads.
В. A.	Дѣтей, children.	Матерей, mothers.	Церкви, churches.	Пути, roads.
Т. I.	Дѣтьми, by children.	Матерями, by mothers.	Церквами, by churches.	Путями, with roads.
П. P.	О Дѣтяхъ, about children.	О Матеряхъ, about mothers.	Въ Церквахъ, in churches.	О Путихъ, about roads.

Obs.—The word дочь (daughter) is declined like мать.

N. И.	Христось, Christ.	Господь, Lord.
G. Р.	Христѣ, of Christ.	Господа, of the Lord.
D. Д.	Христу, to Christ.	Господу, to the Lord.
A. В.	Христѣ, Christ.	Господа, the Lord.
V. З.	Христѣ! O Christ!	Господи! O Lord!
I. Т.	Христомъ, by Christ.	Господомъ, by the Lord.
P. П.	О Христѣ, about Christ.	О Господѣ, about the Lord.

§ 42. The following words have special inflections both in the genitive case singular, in the other oblique cases of that number, and in all the cases of the plural number:—

(1) By changing the intermediate letter *e* of the nominative case singular into *o* :—

Еж. Левъ, lion, льва.	Воробей, sparrow, воробья.
Лѣдъ, ice, льда.	Муравей, ant, муравья.
Лѣнъ, flax, льна.	Соловей, nightingale, соловья.
Ручей, brook, ручья.	Жилецъ, tenant, жильца.
Улей, beehive, улья.	Дѣлецъ, statesman, дѣльца, &c.

(2) By changing the intermediate letter *e* of the nominative case singular into *u* :—

Еж. Наѣмъ, rent, найма.	Перешеекъ, isthmus, перешѣнка.
Заѣмъ, loan, займа.	Боецъ, gladiator, бойца, &c.

(3) By changing the intermediate letter *я* of the nominative case singular into *и* :—

Еж. Заяцъ, hare, зайца, &c.

(4) By the elision of the letter *e* of the nominative case singular :—



Ем. Молѣбенъ, Те Deum, Молѣбна.

Павелъ, Paul, Пáвля

Орѣлъ, eagle, орлá.

Котѣлъ, kettle, котлá.

Узелъ, note, узлá.

Пѣселъ, ashes, пѣслá.

Козѣлъ, he-goat, козлá.

Осѣлъ, jackass, doukey, ослá.

Купѣцъ, merchant, кушцá.

Отѣцъ, father, отцá.

Кáмешъ, stone, кáмня.

Пень, stump, blockhead, пня.

День, day, дни.

Ремѣнь, strap, ремнá.

Ковѣръ, carpet, коврá.

Вѣтеръ, wind, вѣтрá.

Шатѣръ, tent, шатрá.

Костѣръ, funeral pile, костра.

Хребѣтъ, spine, or ridge, хребта.

Египетъ, Egypt, Египта.

Овѣсъ, oats, овсá.

Пѣсъ, dog, пса.

Агнецъ, lamb, агнца.

Самодѣржецъ, autocrat, самодержца.

Стѣбель, stalk, стеблá.

Кáшешъ, cough, кáшли.

Сѣзевень, drake, сѣзевя.

(5) By the elision of the letter *o* of the nominative case singular :—

Сонъ, sleep, сна.

Огонь, fire, огнá.

Псаломъ, psalm, псалмá.

Уголъ, corner, углá.

Уголь, charcoal, углá.

Угоръ, pimple, угрá.

Лобъ, forehead, лба.

Посолъ, ambassador, послá.

Чехолъ, cover, чехлá.

Хохолъ, crest, tuft of hair,
хохлá.

Багоръ, harpoon, багрá.

Бугоръ, hillock, бугрá.

Вѣхоръ, tuft of hair, вѣхра,

Свѣкоръ, father-in-law, husband's father,
свѣкра.

Ротъ, mouth, рта.

Зáмокъ, castle, зáмка.

Нóготъ, nail, нóгтя.

Дѣготъ, tar, pitch, дѣгтя.

Зовъ, call, invitation, зва.

Шовъ, seam, шва.

Учáстокъ, share, учáстка.

Ломбъ, slice, ломтá.

Лоботъ, elbow, лóбтя.

Чулóкъ, stocking, чулá.

Also many other words terminating in *окъ*.

§ 43. The following words have special terminations for the nominative case of the plural number :—

око, eye, очя.

ухо, ear, уши.

рукавъ, sleeve, рукавá.

лѣкаръ, physician, лекарá.

глазъ, eye, глазá.

боáринъ, boyard, боáре.

бáринъ, gentleman, master, бáре.

господинъ, lord, master, mister,
господá.

хозáинъ, master of the house, хозáева.

шурáинъ, brother-in-law, wife's brother,
шурьá.

братъ, brother, братьá.

кумъ, Godfather, a gossip, кумовьá.

другъ, friend, друзьá.

князь, prince, князьá.

солнце, sun, солнцá.

перó, pen, перьá.

The following nouns have two terminations in the nominative case of the plural number :—домъ house, *plur.* домá and домы; учитель tutor, *plur.* учителей and учители; профессоръ professor,



прѣдѣлѣ and *прѣдѣломъ*. The first of these terminations is in each instance the more frequently used in the language of conversation, and the latter in literature.

The following nouns (and others which by practice can easily be ascertained) have the termination of the nominative case of the plural number in *ья* :—

стулъ, chair, стулья ; пруть, twig, rod, прутья ; сукъ, branch, bough, сучья.

§ 44. The following nouns have in the plural number double terminations, conveying in each instance different meanings :—

вѣкъ, вѣки, eyelids.	вѣка, centuries.
хлѣбъ, хлѣбы, loaves.	хлѣба, grain of various kinds.
цвѣтъ, цвѣты, flowers.	цвѣта, colours.
зубъ, зубы, teeth in the mouth.	зубья, teeth of a comb or of a saw.
мѣхъ, мѣхи, pair of bellows.	мѣха, furs of all kinds.
листъ, листы, leaves of a book, sheets of paper.	листья, leaves of a tree.
мужъ, мужи, men.	мужья, husbands.
сынъ, сыновья, sons.	сыны, sons of the fatherland only.

In the case of the following words :—

дѣрево, tree or wood,	дерева, деревья.
камень, stone,	камни, камѣнья.
уголь, charcoal,	угли, уголья.
корень, root,	корни, корѣнья.
крюкъ, hook, crook,	крюки, крючья.

The latter termination is used in a collective sense only.

колѣно (knee) has for its plural колѣни and колѣна, the last signifying race or generation.

§ 45. The following nouns have special terminations in the genitive case of the plural number :—

In <i>евѣ</i> ,	свадьба, wedding,	<i>genitive plur.</i> свадьбы.
	судьба, fate, destiny,	„ судьбъ.
	тяжба, lawsuit,	„ тяжбъ.
In <i>евъ</i> ,	деньга, copeck,	„ денегъ.
	серьга, earring,	„ серегъ.
In <i>овъ</i> ,	розга, rod,	„ розогъ.
In <i>екъ</i> ,	шѣйка, finger-board,	„ шеекъ.
	люлька, cradle,	„ люлекъ.
	нянька, nurse-maid,	„ нянекъ.
	ложка, spoon,	„ ложекъ.
	ручка, small hand, handle,	„ ручекъ.
	колѣчко, ring, link,	„ колѣчекъ.
	оконшко, little window,	„ оконшекъ.

And so too have other nouns whose nominative case singular ends in *яко* and *шко*.



In <i>оуѣ</i> ,	свѣзка, bundle,	<i>gen. plur.</i>	свѣзкоуѣ.
	бабка, grandmother, midwife.	"	бабоуѣ.
	доска, board, plank,	"	досоуѣ.
	палка, stick,	"	палоуѣ.
In <i>елѣ</i> ,	метла, broom,	"	метѣлѣ.
	сѣдло, saddle	"	сѣделѣ.
	весло, ear,	"	весеуѣ.
	ремесло, trade, craft,	"	ремесеуѣ.
	число, number,	"	чиселѣ.
In <i>амѣ</i> ,	зеркало, mirror,	"	зеркалуѣ.
In <i>олѣ</i> ,	кукла, doll,	"	кукоуѣ.
	зло, evil,	"	золѣ.

(This word is used in the genitive case *only* of the plural number.)

	стекло, glass, i.e. pane of glass, and mirror glass,	<i>gen. plur.</i>	стекоуѣ.
	игла, needle,	"	иглоуѣ.
In <i>елѣ</i> ,	кровля, roof,	"	кровелѣ.
	капля, drop,	"	капельѣ.
	сабля, a sabre,	"	сабелѣ.
	петля, noose,	"	петелѣ.
	земля, earth,	"	земелѣ.
In <i>емѣ</i> ,	письмо, letter,	"	писемѣ.
	тюрьма, prison,	"	тюремѣ.
	корчма, inn,	"	корчемѣ.
	тьма, darkness,	"	темѣ.

(When тьма means number. In the Ancient Slavonic reckoning this word signified *ten thousand*.)

In <i>енѣ</i> ,	бревно, beam,	<i>genitive plur.</i>	брѣвенѣ.
	сосна, fir-tree,	"	сосенѣ.
	зерно, grain, kernel,	"	зѣренѣ.
	обитня, slaughter-house,	"	обоенѣ.
	полотно, linen,	"	полотенѣ.
	купальня, bathing-place,	"	купаленѣ.
	судно, vessel,	"	суденѣ.
	спальня, bedroom,	"	спаленѣ.
	гривна, ten copeck-piece,	"	гривенѣ.
	вечерня, vespers,	"	вечеренѣ.
	Царевна, title of the Russian Imperial Princess,	"	Царевенѣ.
	обѣдня, Mass,	"	обѣденѣ.
	княжна, unmarried Princess,	"	Княженѣ.
	пѣсня, song,	"	пѣсенѣ.
	таможня, custom-house,	"	таможенѣ.
	басня, tale, a story,	"	басенѣ.
	вишня, cherry-tree,	"	вишенѣ.
	башня, tower,	"	башенѣ.



In <i>онъ</i> ,	деревня, village, hamlet,	"	деревень.
	рудобѣя, mine,	"	рудобѣень.
	хлѣбня, bake-house,	"	хлѣбень.
	камено-лѣзня, quarry,	"	камено-лѣзень.
In <i>она</i> ,	кухня, kitchen,	"	кухонь.
	окно, window,	"	оконь.
	сукно, cloth,	"	суконь.
In <i>ея</i> ,	сестра, sister,	"	сестёръ.
	ведро, pail,	"	ведеръ.
	ядро, kernel,	"	ядеръ.
	ребро, rib,	"	рёберъ.
In <i>ея</i> ,	полотенце, towel,	"	полотенецъ.
	овца, sheep, ewe,	"	овецъ.
	кольцо, ring,	"	колецъ.
	сердце, heart,	"	сердецъ.
	крыльцо, flight of steps,	"	крылецъ.

N.B.—The genitive case, plural, of *кушанье* food, is *кушаньевъ*, and of *помѣстье* an estate *помѣстий*.

§ 46. Nouns which are used in the plural number only are declined, if of the masculine gender, according to the first declension; if of the feminine gender, according to the second declension; and if of the neuter gender, according to the third declension. The gender of such nouns is ascertainable by their nominative and genitive cases:—

(1) Nouns which terminate in the nominative case in *ы* or *и*, and in the genitive in *евъ* or *овъ*, are of the masculine gender. *Еж.* щипцы, pair of tongs, щипцовъ; тиска, press, vice, тисковъ; обои, hangings, tapestry, обоевъ. The following is an exception: *оковы*, chains, fetters, *оковъ*. This noun is of the feminine gender.

(2) Any other nouns which terminate in the nominative case in *ы* or *и*, and in the genitive case in any sort of termination, are all of the feminine gender. *Еж.* сани, sledge, саней; ножницы, pair of scissors, ножницъ; сливки, cream, сливокъ. The following is an exception: *люди*, people, *людей*. This noun is of the masculine gender.

(3) Nouns which terminate in the nominative case of the plural number in *а* are of the neuter gender. *Еж.* ворота, gate; дрова, wood; уста, lips, mouth.

*Concerning the Declension of Compound Nouns.*

§ 47. In compound nouns the last word alone is declined. *Ex.* мореходецъ, navigator, мореходца, мореходцу, &c.

§ 48. Certain proper nouns have their own peculiar appositions : *Ex.* Ричардъ Львиное Сердце, Richard Lion-hearted. In all such instances the proper name only is declined, the noun or nouns in apposition remaining without change : *Ex.* Ричардомъ Львиное Сердце, by Richard Lion-hearted ; О Ричардъ Львиное Сердце, about Richard Lion-hearted.

§ 49. The following compound nouns, which used to be declined separately, are now only inflected in the latter word :—Царьградъ, Tsar's City (name given by the Russians to Constantinople), Царьграда, &c. ; Новгородъ, New City (Novgorod), Новгорода, &c.

§ 50. Nouns substantive, to which is prefixed the word *пол* or *полу* (contracted from *половина*, half), have in all the oblique cases *полу* : *Ex.* полдень mid-day, *gen.* полудня, *dat.* полудню, *ins.* полуднемъ, *prep.* о полуднь.

THE NOUN ADJECTIVE (имя прилагательное).

§ 51. Nouns adjective are coupled with nouns substantive, in order to show the quality, attributes, and circumstances of the object. Nouns adjective agree with the substantives with which they are coupled in gender, number and case. *Ex.* храбрый воинъ, brave warrior ; храбрые воины, brave warriors ; храбрыхъ воиновъ, of brave warriors ; бѣлая лошадь, white horse ; золотая шпáга, golden sword ; здѣшнее общество, local society ; &c.

§ 52. Nouns adjective are comprised under the following heads :—

(1) *Qualifying* (качественное), which denote the quality or property of the several objects with which they are coupled. *Ex.* храбрый, brave ; высокий, high ; малый, little, small ; &c.

(2) *Possessive* (притяжательное), which point out either to what the object belongs, such as Россійскій Russian, and львиный pertaining to a lion, &c. ; or the substance of which the object is made, or to which it relates—for example, золотой golden, каменный, of stone.

N.B.—The possessive adjectives are formed from nouns substantive.



(3) *Circumstantial* (обстоятельственное), which point to the dependence of the object on the circumstances of time and place. *Ex.* сегодняшний урокъ, lesson of to-day; вчерашний обедъ, dinner of yesterday; здѣшнее общество, local society; &c.

§ 53. Nouns adjective have seven terminations, viz. for masculine gender, in *ый, ой, ій*; for feminine gender, in *ая, яя*; for neuter gender, in *ое, ее*.

<i>Ex.</i> Masc. славный	} renowned,	худо́й	} bad,	си́ний	} blue.
Fem. славная		худа́я		си́няя	
Neut. славное		худо́е		си́нее	

§ 54. All nouns adjective are subject to changes of termination in connection with the ordinary rules of declension. The qualifying adjectives are moreover influenced by changes of termination, connected with the use of shortened (у́сѣченны́й) forms, and with the degrees of comparison (степень сравненія).

§ 55. The *shortening* (у́сѣченіе) amounts to a contraction of the full termination of the adjective in question. For example, instead of вели́кій -ая -ое, great, вели́кз-а-о are the forms used.

§ 56. Qualifying adjectives have, therefore, for every case and number, two distinct terminations, viz. the *full* (по́льное) and the *shortened* (у́сѣченное).

§ 57. The possessive and the circumstantial adjectives, on the other hand, have but the one *full* termination. *Ex.*, челове́чскій -ая -ое human, бума́жный -ая -ое made of paper, здѣ́шній -ая -ее belonging to this place.

Obs.—Certain of the *possessive* adjectives, which are derived from *personal* nouns, may have *two* distinct terminations; such as,—

The full, or	ца́рский -а́я -ое	} belonging to the Tsar.	дѣ́довскій -а́я -ое	} belonging to one's ancestors.
The shortened,	ца́ревъ ѣва ѣво		дѣ́довъ -ова -ово	
The full, or	отцо́вскій -а́я -ое	} patrinoial.	бра́тній -я́я -ее	} fraternal.
The shortened,	отцо́въ -ова -ово		бра́тнийъ -ни́ча -ни́но	



§ 58. The shortened terminations of adjectives are as follows:—

(1) Of the qualifying adjectives—

In	Singular Number.			Plural Number.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neuter.	All genders.
	ъ, ъ.	а, я.	о, е.	ы, и.
Ех.	добрѣ kind, добра́, добро́, добры́; синѣ blue, синя́, синѣ́, сини́.			

(2) Of the possessive adjectives (derived from personal nouns)—

ея́, ея́, инѣ; ея́, ея́, ина́; ево́, ево́, ино́; евы́, евы́, ины́.

Ех. царёва, царёва, царёво, царёвы;
дѣдова, дѣдова, дѣдово, дѣдовы.
зятни́нѣ, зятни́на, зятни́но, зятни́ны.

§ 59. The degrees of comparison of nouns adjective denote the various standards of the quality or property of an object. Ех. умный learned, умнѣ́е or умнѣ́йшій more learned, and самы́й умный most learned; чёрный black, чернѣ́е or чернѣ́йшій blacker, and все́мъ чёрный blackest of all, *lit.* very black; слабый weak, слабѣ́е or слабѣ́йшій weaker, and самы́й слабый weakest. The degrees of comparison are three:—

(1) *Positive* (положительная), which indicates the simple quality or property of an object, without making any comparison between it and any other object which may possess a like quality or property. Ех. важны́й чинъ important rank; высо́кая гора́, high mountain; &c.

(2) *Comparative* (сравнительная), which intimates, in a greater or less degree, the quality or property of one object as compared with one or more objects of the same sort. Ех. Вы избра́ли важнѣ́йшую́ должность́ неже́ли онѣ́, You have chosen a *more important* duty (or office) than he; Это́ сукно́ чернѣ́е неже́ли твоѣ́, This cloth (is) *blacker* than thine; Братъ мой́ выше́ тебѣ́, My brother (is) *taller* than thee; &c.

(3) *Superlative* (превосходная), which points out the object possessed of the greatest degree of superiority or inferiority amongst a lot of objects of the same kind. Ех. Онъ чита́етъ самы́ю полезную́ книгу́, He is reading a *most useful* book; Вотъ самы́е чёрное сукно́, Here is the *blackest* cloth (of all); &c.



§ 60. Nouns Adjective have in the comparative degree two distinct terminations, viz. a full termination in *пѣшій -ая -ее* and *аѣшій -ая -ее*, and a shortened termination in *не, нѣ, же, че, те, ще*. *Ех. сильнѣйшій stronger, сильнѣе, сильнѣй; глубочайшій deeper, глубже; легче lighter; тише quieter; слаще sweeter.*

Obs.—The terminations *пѣшій* and *аѣшій* may be used to express the superlative degree, but when so employed the words *изъ всехъ*, of all, must be understood. *Ех. Россія есть сильнѣйшее государство въ свѣтѣ, Russia is the most powerful sovereignty in the world.*

§ 61. The superlative degree is formed—

(1) By placing before the full termination of either the positive or comparative degree the words—*самый* most, *пре* very. *Ех. Самый пріятный день, Most pleasant day; Самая высочайшая гора, Highest mountain (of all); Прекрасный цвѣтокъ, Prettiest flower.*

(2) By placing before the full termination of the positive degree the words *весьма* extremely, *очень* very. *Ех. Весьма полезное изобрѣтѣніе, Extremely useful invention; Очень пріятная встрѣча, Very pleasant meeting.*

(3) By prefixing to certain adjectives of the comparative degree the particle *най*, very best. *Ех. Наилучшій способъ, very best method; наиболѣе полезное дѣло, much the more useful work.*

§ 62. For further intensifying the comparative degree the following word can be placed before the *shortened* termination of that degree—*гораздо* much. *Ех. Онъ гораздо умнѣе, но гораздо хуже, He (is) much more clever, but much worse than, &c.*

For the purpose of detracting from the quality of an adjective the particle *по* (little) can be prefixed to the comparative degree of the adjective in question. *Ех. Онъ по сильнѣе васъ, He (is) a little stronger (than) you; &c.*

§ 63. The following nouns adjective have their own peculiar forms of the degrees of comparison:—



	Full.	Shortened.	
великій great, in the sense of famous, } большой great, in the sense of large, }	большій,	болѣе & больше,	величайшій.
малый small,	меньшій,	мѣнѣе & меньше,	малѣйшій.
высокій tall,	вышій,	выше,	высочайшій.
низкій lower,	нижшій,	ниже,	нижайшій.
хорошій good,	лучшій,	лучше,	наилучшій.
худой bad,	худшій,	хуже,	наихудшій.
старый old,	старѣйшій,	старѣе & старше,	старшій.
молодой young,		молодѣе,	младшій.
длиннй long, }	ниі	дольше & дольше,	должайшій.
короткій short, }		короче,	кратчайшій.

§ 64. *Qualifying* nouns adjective can be used either in a *depreciative* or *softened* (смягчительный) sense, with either full or shortened terminations; or in an *augmentative* (усиленный) form, with either full or shortened terminations.

Ex.

Depreciative or Softened.

- Full termination . . { бѣленькій домикъ, little white house;
бѣловатый домъ, whitish house;
Shortened termination { домъ бѣлёнокъ, the house (is) a little white;
домъ бѣловать, the house (is) whitish.

Augmentative.

- Full termination . . . бѣлѣхонькій домъ, very white house;
Shortened termination . бѣлѣхонецъ домъ or бѣлѣменекъ, the house (is) quite white.

§ 65. Certain nouns adjective are used in the sense of *appellative* (вариантальное) nouns substantive. Ex. выборный, deputy (lit. one chosen); часово́й, sentry; гости́ная (ко́мната), drawing-room; столова́я (ко́мната), dining-room; жарко́е, roast meat.

Again, other nouns adjective are converted into surnames, and are used as proper names. Ex. Толсто́й, Tolstói; Задунáйский, of Trans-Danube; &c.

§ 66. Certain of the qualifying nouns adjective have no degrees of comparison at all; for instance, нѣмой dumb, слѣпой blind, женáтый married; and such other adjectives the meaning of which will not admit of an increasing or diminishing of their peculiar significations.

§ 67. To many adjectives which denote quality of a good kind



the particles *не* not, and *без* without, can be prefixed. This process has the effect of giving to the adjectives so treated a contrary signification to that which they previously held. *Ex. Непри́ятный* disagreeable, *нечы́стый* unclean, *беспы́льный* powerless, &c.

Obs.—The particle *без*, which is called a preposition, signifies deprivation, or the want of possession of anything, no matter what. Hence many adjectives which primarily indicate bad qualities when joined with this particle or preposition, come to express on the other hand good qualities. *Ex. Безвредный* harmless, *безопасный* safe, &c.

§ 68. Certain nouns adjective, which are derived from one and the same word, may, according to their meaning, appear in two forms, viz. be either possessive or qualifying adjectives. *Ex. Земно́й*, terrestrial, *земляно́й*, earthen, (*from земля*); *земляни́стый*, earthy; *золото́й*, golden, *золоти́стый*, auriferous, (*from золото*).

§ 69. The following is the table of the declensions of nouns adjective with full terminations :—

Singular Number.

Cases.	Masc. Gender.	Fem. Gender.	Neuter Gender.
N. & V. И. З.	ЫЙ, ОЙ, ІЙ, НИЙ.	АЯ, ЯЯ.	ОЕ, ЕЕ.
G. Р.	АГО, ЯГО.	ОЙ, ЕЙ.	АГО, ЯГО.
D. Д.	ОМУ, ЕМУ.	ОЙ, ЕЙ.	ОМУ, ЕМУ.
A. В.	{ АГО, ЯГО. ЫЙ, ОЙ, ІЙ, НИЙ. }	УЮ, ЮЮ.	{ АГО, ЯГО. ОЕ, ЕЕ. }
I. Т.	ЫМЪ, ИМЪ.	ОЮ, ОЙ, ЕЮ, ЕЙ.	ЫМЪ, ИМЪ.
P. П.	ОМЪ, ЕМЪ.	ЕЙ.	ОМЪ, ЕМЪ.

Plural Number.

Cases.	Masc. Gender.	Fem. Gender.	Neuter Gender.
N. & V. И. З.	ЫЕ, ІЕ.	ЫЯ, ІЯ.	ЫЯ, ІЯ.
G. Р.	ЫХЪ, ИХЪ.	ЫХЪ, ИХЪ.	ЫХЪ, ИХЪ.
D. Д.	ЫМЪ, ИМЪ.	ЫМЪ, ИМЪ.	ЫМЪ, ИМЪ.
A. В.	{ ЫХЪ, ИХЪ ЫЕ, ІЕ. }	{ ЫХЪ, ИХЪ ЫЯ, ІЯ. }	ЫЕ, ІЯ.
I. Т.	ЫМИ, ИМИ.	ЫМИ, ИМИ.	ЫМИ, ИМИ.
P. П.	ЫХЪ, ИХЪ.	ЫХЪ, ИХЪ.	ЫХЪ, ИХЪ.



EXAMPLES OF THE DECLENSION OF NOUNS ADJECTIVE.

With an Animate Object of the Masculine Gender.

Cases.	<i>Singular Number.</i>	<i>Plural Number.</i>
Н. З. N. & V.	сильный орёл, powerful eagle.	сильные орлы, powerful eagles.
Р. G.	сильного орла, of a powerful eagle.	сильных орлов, of powerful eagles.
Д. D.	сильному орлу, to a powerful eagle.	сильным орлам, to powerful eagles.
В. A.	сильного орла, powerful eagle.	сильных орлов, powerful eagles.
Т. I.	сильным орлом, by a powerful eagle.	сильными орлами, by powerful eagles.
П. P.	о сильном орле, about a powerful eagle.	о сильных орлах, about powerful eagles.

With an Inanimate Object of the Feminine Gender.

Cases.	<i>Singular Number.</i>	<i>Plural Number.</i>
Н. З. N. & V.	русская изба, Russian hut.	русские избы, Russian huts.
Р. G.	русской избы, of a Russian hut.	русских избы, of Russian huts.
Д. D.	русской избе, to a Russian hut.	русским избамъ, to Russian huts.
В. A.	русскую избу, Russian hut.	русские избы, Russian huts.
Т. I.	русскою избой, with a Russian hut.	русскими избами, with Russian huts.
П. P.	въ русской избе, in a Russian hut.	въ русских избахъ, in Russian huts.

With an Inanimate Object of the Neuter Gender.

Cases.	<i>Singular Number.</i>	<i>Plural Number.</i>
Н. З. N. & V.	прежнее мѣсто, former place.	прежнія мѣста, former places.
Р. G.	прежняго мѣста, of a former place.	прежнихъ мѣстъ, of former places.
Д. D.	прежнему мѣсту, to a former place.	прежнимъ мѣстамъ, to former places.
В. A.	прежнее мѣсто, former place.	прежнія мѣста, former places.
Т. I.	прежнимъ мѣстомъ, by a former place.	прежними мѣстами, by former places.
П. P.	на прежнемъ мѣстѣ, on a former place.	на прежнихъ мѣстахъ, on former places.



With an Animate Object of the Masculine Gender.

Cases.	<i>Singular Number.</i>	<i>Plural Number.</i>
И. 3. N. & V.	добрый братъ, kind brother.	добрые братья, kind brothers.
Р. G.	добраго брата, of a kind brother.	добрыхъ братьевъ, of kind brothers.
Д. D.	доброму брату, to a kind brother.	добрымъ братьямъ, to kind brothers.
В. A.	добраго брата, kind brother.	добрыхъ братьевъ, kind brothers.
Т. I.	добрымъ братомъ, by a kind brother.	добрыми братьями, by kind brothers.
П. P.	о добромъ братѣ, about a kind brother.	о добрыхъ братьяхъ, about kind brothers.

With an Animate Object of the Feminine Gender.

Cases.	<i>Singular Number.</i>	<i>Plural Number.</i>
И. 3. N. & V.	добрая сестра, a kind sister.	добрыя сёстры, kind sisters.
Р. G.	доброй сестры, of a kind sister.	добрыхъ сёстеръ, of kind sisters.
Д. D.	доброй сестрѣ, to a kind sister.	добрымъ сёстрамъ, to kind sisters.
В. A.	добрѹю сестрѹ, kind sister.	добрыхъ сёстеръ, kind sisters.
Т. I.	доброю сестрою, by a kind sister.	добрыми сёстрами, by kind sisters.
Р. P.	о доброй сестрѣ, about a kind sister.	о добрыхъ сёстрахъ, about kind sisters.

With an Inanimate Object of the Neuter Gender.

Cases.	<i>Singular Number.</i>	<i>Plural Number.</i>
И. 3. N. & V.	доброе дѣло, kind deed.	добрыя дѣла, kind deeds.
Р. G.	добраго дѣла, of a kind deed.	добрыхъ дѣлъ, of kind deeds.
Д. D.	доброму дѣлу, to a kind deed.	добрымъ дѣламъ, to kind deeds.
В. A.	доброе дѣло, kind deed.	добрыя дѣла, kind deeds.
Т. I.	добрымъ дѣломъ, by a kind deed.	добрыми дѣлами, by kind deeds.
П. P.	о добромъ дѣлѣ, about a kind deed.	о добрыхъ дѣлахъ, about kind deeds.



With an Inanimate Object of the Masculine Gender.

Cases.	<i>Singular Number.</i>	<i>Plural Number.</i>
И. З. N & V.	простой камень, ordinary stone.	простые камни, ordinary stones.
Р. Г.	простого камня, of ordinary stone.	простых камней, of ordinary stones.
Д. Д.	простому камню, to ordinary stone.	простым камням, to ordinary stones.
В. А.	простой камень, ordinary stone.	простые камни, ordinary stones.
Т. І.	простым камнемъ, by ordinary stone.	простыми камнями, by ordinary stones.
П. Р.	о простомъ камнѣ, about ordinary stone.	о простыхъ камняхъ, about ordinary stones.

With an Inanimate Object of the Feminine Gender.

Cases.	<i>Singular Number.</i>	<i>Plural Number.</i>
И. З. N & V.	простая кость, common bone.	простыя кости, common bones.
Р. Г.	простой кости, of common bone.	простыхъ костей, of common bones.
Д. Д.	простой кости, to common bone.	простымъ костямъ, to common bones.
В. А.	простую кость, common bone.	простыя кости, common bones.
Т. І.	простую костью, by common bone.	простыми костями, by common bones.
П. Р.	о простой кости, about common bone.	о простыхъ костяхъ, about common bones.

With an Inanimate Object of the Neuter Gender.

Cases.	<i>Singular Number.</i>	<i>Plural Number.</i>
И. З. N. & V.	простое растѣніе, a common plant.	простыя растѣнія, common plants.
Р. Г.	простого растѣнія, of a common plant.	простыхъ растѣній, of common plants.
Д. Д.	простому растѣнію, to a common plant.	простымъ растѣніямъ, to common plants.
В. А.	простое растѣніе, a common plant.	простыя растѣнія, common plants.
Т. І.	простымъ растѣніемъ, by a common plant.	простыми растѣніями, by common plants.
П. Р.	о простомъ растѣніи, about a common plant.	о простыхъ растѣніяхъ, about common plants.



With an Inanimate Object of the Masculine Gender.

Cases.	Singular Number.	Plural Number.
И. З. N. & V.	лѣтній день, summer day.	лѣтніе дни, summer days.
Р. Г.	лѣтняго дня. of a summer day.	лѣтнихъ дней, of summer days.
Д. Д.	лѣтнему дню, to a summer day.	лѣтнимъ днямъ, to summer days.
В. А.	лѣтній день, summer day.	лѣтніе дни, summer days.
Т. І.	лѣтнимъ днёмъ, by a summer day.	лѣтними днями, by summer days.
П. Р.	о лѣтнемъ днѣ, about a summer day.	о лѣтнихъ дняхъ, about summer days.

With an Inanimate Object of the Feminine Gender.

Cases.	Singular Number.	Plural Number.
И. З. N. & V.	лѣтняя ночь, summer night.	лѣтнія ночи, summer nights.
Р. Г.	лѣтней ночи, of a summer night.	лѣтнихъ ночей, of summer nights.
Д. Д.	лѣтней ночи, to a summer night.	лѣтнимъ ночамъ, to summer nights.
В. А.	лѣтнюю ночь, summer night.	лѣтнія ночи, summer nights.
Т. І.	лѣтнею ночью, by a summer night.	лѣтними ночами, by summer nights.
П. Р.	о лѣтней ночи, about a summer night.	о лѣтнихъ ночахъ, about summer nights.

With an Inanimate Object of the Neuter Gender.

Cases.	Singular Number.	Plural Number.
И. З. N. & V.	лѣтнее одеяло, summer coverlet.	лѣтнія одеяла, summer coverlets.
Р. Г.	лѣтняго одеяла, of a summer coverlet.	лѣтнихъ одеялъ, of summer coverlets.
Д. Д.	лѣтнему одеялу, to a summer coverlet.	лѣтнимъ одеяламъ, to summer coverlets.
В. А.	лѣтнее одеяло, summer coverlet.	лѣтнія одеяла, summer coverlets.
Т. І.	лѣтнимъ одеяломъ, with a summer coverlet.	лѣтними одеялами, with summer coverlets.
П. Р.	о лѣтнемъ одеялѣ, about a summer coverlet.	о лѣтнихъ одеялахъ, about summer coverlets.



§ 70. Certain Possessive Adjectives which are derived from animate objects, and which terminate in *ий, ѡя, ѡе*, such as *олѣній* -*ѡя* -*ѡе*, of a deer, are declined in the following manner:—

Singular Number.

Cases.	Masc. Termination.	Fem. Termination.	Neuter Termination.
N.&V. Н. З.	олѣній.	олѣнья.	олѣнье.
G. Р.	олѣньяго.	олѣньяго.	олѣньяго.
D. Д.	олѣньему.	олѣньему.	олѣньему.
A. В.	олѣній.	олѣнью.	олѣнье.
I. Т.	олѣньимъ.	олѣньею.	олѣньимъ.
P. П.	объ олѣньемъ.	объ олѣньей.	объ олѣньемъ.

Belonging to a deer.

Plural Number.

Cases.	Masc. Termination.	Fem. Termination.	Neuter Termination.
N.&V. Н. З.	олѣньи.	олѣньи.	олѣньи.
G. Р.	олѣньихъ.	олѣньихъ.	олѣньихъ.
D. Д.	олѣньи.	олѣньимъ.	олѣньимъ.
A. В.	олѣньи.	олѣньи.	олѣкьи.
I. Т.	олѣньими.	олѣньими.	олѣньими.
P. П.	объ олѣньихъ.	объ олѣньихъ.	объ олѣньихъ.

§ 71. The Possessive Adjective *Божій*, Divine, is declined as below.

Singular Number.

Plural Number.

Cases.	Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.	All Gender
N.&V. Н. З.	Божій.	Божія.	Божіе.	Божіи.
G. Р.	Божія.	Божіей.	Божія.	Божіихъ.
D. Д.	Божію.	Божіей.	Божію.	Божіимъ.
A. В.	Божій.	Божію.	Божіе.	Божіи.
I. Т.	Божіимъ.	Божіею.	Божіимъ.	Божіими.
P. П.	О Божіемъ.	О Божіей.	О Божіемъ.	О Божіихъ.

§ 72. The following is a table showing the several forms of the shortened terminations of possessive nouns adjective:—



Cases.	Singular Number.			Plural Number.
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.	All Genders.
N. & V. Н З	ъ, ъ,	а, я,	о, е,	ы, и.
G. Р.	а, я,	ой, ей,	а, я,	ыхъ, ихъ.
D. Д.	у, ю,	ой, ей,	у, ю,	ымъ, ими.
A. В.	{ а, я, } { ъ, ъ, }	у, ю,	о, е,	{ ыхъ, ихъ. } { ы, и. }
I. Т.	ымъ, ими,	ою, ею,	ымъ, ими,	ыми, ими.
P. П.	омъ, емъ,	ой, ей,	омъ, емъ,	ыхъ, ихъ.

Examples of the declensions of Nouns Adjective with shortened terminations. Possessive adjectives derived from personal nouns (vide § 58, No. 2).

Singular Number.

Cases.	Masculine Gender.	Feminine Gender.	Neuter Gender.
N. & V. Н З.	отцовъ,	братнииа,	сестрино.
G. Р.	отцова,	братниной,	сестрина.
D. Д.	отцову,	братниной,	сестрину.
A. В.	{ отцова, } { отцовъ, }	братнину,	сестрино.
I. Т.	отцовымъ,	братниною,	сестринимъ.
P. П.	объ отцовомъ,	о братниной,	о сестриномъ.
	Of the father.	Of the brother.	Of the sister.

Plural Number.

Cases.	Masculine Gender.	Feminine Gender.	Neuter Gender.
N. & V. Н З.	отцовы,	братнины,	сестрины.
G. Р.	отцовыхъ,	братнинныхъ,	сестринныхъ.
D. Д.	отцовымъ,	братниннымъ,	сестриннымъ.
A. В.	{ отцовыхъ, } { отцовы, }	{ братнинныхъ, } { братнины, }	{ сестринныхъ. } { сестрины. }
I. Т.	отцовыми,	братнинными,	сестринными.
P. П.	объ отцовыхъ,	о братнинныхъ,	о сестринныхъ.

Singular Number.

Cases.	Masculine Gender.	Feminine Gender.	Neuter Gender.
N. & V. Н З.	Николинъ день,	Екатерииниа дѣча,	Царицыно село.
G. Р.	Николина днѣ,	Екатериинной дѣчи.	Царицына села.
D. Д.	Николину дню,	Екатериинной дѣчѣ,	Царицыну селу.
A. В.	Николинъ днѣ,	Екатериинну дѣчу,	Царицыно село.
I. Т.	Николинымъ днѣмъ,	Екатериинною дѣчею,	Царицынымъ селомъ.
P. П.	О Николиномъ днѣ, St. Nicholas's day.	въ Екатериинной дѣчѣ, Catherine's country-house.	о Царицыномъ селѣ, Tsarina's ¹ village.

¹ Title of the Russian Empress. *Trans.*



The plural of the three last examples is according to those given in the table above.

Obs.—Qualifying nouns adjective with shortened terminations are inflected only in poetry,

Ex. Тамъ буш^{уетъ}¹ сине море
There rages the blue sea.
Я дойд^у² до синя моря
I will go to the blue sea.
Подивлю^{сь}³ синю морю
I will admire the blue sea.
Погляж^у⁴ на сине море
I will gaze on the blue sea.

§ 73. It is especially necessary to observe the following rules for nouns adjective :—

(1) To insure the agreement of nouns adjective with nouns substantive in gender, number and case, the nominative case, plural, of the adjective in question must, if the substantive is of the masculine gender, always terminate in *е*. Similarly, if the substantive is of the feminine or neuter gender, the nominative case, plural, of the adjective will terminate in *я*. *Ex.* Храбрые воины brave warriors, from воинъ; Бѣлыя стѣны white walls, from стѣна; синяя стекла blue glasses, from стекло.

(2) With regard to the adjective Божій Divine, the nominative case, plural, terminates (for all genders) in *и*. *Ex.* Божіи Храмы God's temples, from храмъ; Божіи Цѣркви God's churches, from цѣрковь; Божіи Созданія God's creatures, from созданіе.

(3) Adjectives derived from animate nouns, and which terminate in *ій*, have in the nominative case of the plural number *и* (for all genders). *Ex.* Оленяи рога, horns of a deer; медвѣжьи шубы, bearskin coats; птичьи гнѣзда, birds' nests.

(4) Nouns adjective of the *masculine* gender terminate in *ой* only when the accent lies on the ante-penultimate letter. *Ex.* худ^{ой} bad, нѣм^{ой} dumb, &c. When the accent is *not* on the ante-penultimate letter or syllable, adjectives of the masculine gender terminate in *ый* or *ій*. *Ex.* добрый kind, великій great, &c.

¹ Present tense of бушевать. *Trans.*

² Future tense of дойдти. *Trans.*

³ Future tense of подивиться. *Trans.*

⁴ Future tense of поглядѣть. *Trans.*



(5) Nouns adjective which terminate in *нѣ* have in the genitive case, singular, the termination *ю*, and are declined according to the table of nouns adjective terminating in *нѣ* (*Vide* § 69). *Ex.* *синѣ* blue, &c. All other nouns adjective ending in *нѣ* have in the following cases of the singular number the termination here specified:—In the genitive case *ю*, in the dative *ому*, in the instrumental *омѣ*, in the prepositional *омѣ*. In the plural number, however, they are declined like adjectives which terminate in *нѣ*. The following is an instance of this rule:—*высокіѣ* high, &c.

The Noun of Number or Numeral.

(*имя числительное*).

§ 74. The numerals indicate the quantity or number of the objects spoken of. *Ex.* *одинъ* one, *первый* first, *дюжина* dozen, &c.

§ 75. Numerals are divided into—

(1) *Cardinal* (*количественное*), or those which point out the number of the objects, by answering to the question *Сколько?* How many? *Ans.* *Одинъ* one, *два* two, &c.

(2) *Ordinal* (*порядковое*), or those which determine the sequence or order in which one object shall follow another. The ordinals answer to the question *Который?* Which? *Ans.* *Первый* first, &c.

Table of the Russian Numerals.

<i>Cardinal.</i>			<i>Ordinal.</i>		
одинъ, <i>masc.</i>	} <i>sing.</i>	1	первый, <i>masc.</i>	} <i>sing.</i>	1st.
одна, <i>fem.</i>			—ая, <i>fem.</i>		
одно, <i>neut.</i>			—ое, <i>neut.</i>		
одинъ, <i>masc. & neut.</i>	} <i>plur.</i>		—ые, <i>masc.</i>	} <i>plur.</i>	
одни, <i>fem.</i>			—ья, <i>fem. & neut.</i>		
два, <i>sing., for all gen.</i>	}	2	второй -ая -ое, <i>sing.</i>	}	2nd.
два, <i>plur., " "</i>			—ые -ья, <i>plur.</i>		
три,		3	третій -ья -ье -ья,		3rd.
четыре,		4	четвёртый -ая -ое -ые -ья,		4th.
пять,		5	пятый, &c.		5th.
шесть,		6	шестой, &c.		6th.
семь,		7	седьмой, &c.		7th.
восемь,		8	восьмой, &c.		8th.
девять,		9	девятый, &c.		9th.
десять,		10	десятый, &c.		10th.
одиннадцать,		11	одиннадцатый, &c.		11th.
двенадцать,		12	двенадцатый, &c.		12th.

*Cardinal Numbers (continued).**Ordinal Numbers (continued).*

тринадцать,	13
четырнадцать,	14
пятнадцать,	15
шестнадцать,	16
семнадцать,	17
восемнадцать,	18
девятнадцать,	19
двадцать,	20
двадцать-одинъ, &c.	21, &c.
тридцать,	30
сорокъ,	40
пятьдесятъ,	50
шестьдесятъ,	60
семьдесятъ,	70
восемьдесятъ,	80
девяносто,	90
сто,	100
двести,	200
триста,	300
четыреста,	400
пятьсотъ,	500
шестьсотъ,	600
семьсотъ,	700
восемьсотъ,	800
девятьсотъ,	900
тысяча,	1000
два тысячъ,	2000
десять тысячъ,	10,000
сто тысячъ,	100,000
миллионъ,	1,000,000
два миллиона,	2,000,000
тысяча миллионъ,	1,000,000,000
(т. е. миллиардъ)	(i. e. milliard)
биллионъ,	1,000,000,000

тринадцатый, &c.	13th.
четырнадцатый, &c.	14th.
пятнадцатый, &c.	15th.
шестнадцатый, &c.	16th.
семнадцатый, &c.	17th.
восемнадцатый, &c.	18th.
девятнадцатый, &c.	19th.
двадцатый, &c.	20th.
двадцать-первый, &c.	21st, &c.
тридцатый,	30th.
тридцать-первый, &c.	31st, &c.
сороковой, &c.	40th.
сорокъ-первый, &c.	41st, &c.
пятидесятый,	50th.
пятьдесят-первый, &c.	51st, &c.
шестидесятый, &c.	60th.
шестьдесят-первый, &c.	61st, &c.
семидесятый,	70th.
семьдесят-первый, &c.	71st, &c.
восемидесятый, &c.	80th.
восемьдесят-первый, &c.	81st, &c.
девяностый, &c.	90th.
девяносто-первый, &c.	91st, &c.
сотый, &c.	100th.
сто-первый, &c.	101st, &c.
двухъ-сотый, &c.	200th.
двести-первый, &c.	201st, &c.
трехъ-сотый, &c.	300th.
триста-первый, &c.	301st, &c.
четырёхъ-сотый, &c.	400th.
чтыреста первый, &c.	401st, &c.
пяти-сотый, &c.	500th.
пятьсотъ-первый, &c.	501st, &c.
шести-сотый, &c.	600th.
шестьсотъ первый, &c.	601st, &c.
семи-сотый, &c.	700th.
семьсотъ первый, &c.	701st, &c.
восьми-сотый, &c.	800th.
восемьсотъ первый, &c.	801st, &c.
девяи-сотый, &c.	900th.
девятьсотъ первый, &c.	901st, &c.
тысячный, &c.	1000th, &c.
двухъ-тысячный, &c.	2000th, &c.
десяти-тысячный, &c.	10,000th, &c.
сто-тысячный, &c.	100,000th, &c.
миллионный, &c.	1,000,000th, &c.
двухъ-миллионный, &c.	2,000,000th, &c.
тысяче миллионный,	1,000,000,000th, &c.
биллионный, &c.	1,000,000,000th, &c.

*Fractional Numerals.*

половина,	$\frac{1}{2}$
треть,	$\frac{1}{3}$
четверть,	$\frac{1}{4}$
осьмью́ха or осьмью́шка,	$\frac{1}{8}$
полтора́,	$1\frac{1}{2}$
полтретья́,	$2\frac{1}{3}$
полчетверта́,	$3\frac{1}{4}$

Circumstantial Numerals.

другой,	other.
последний,	last.

Proportional Numerals.

двойной,	double.
тройной,	treble.
четверной,	quadruple.
стократный or сторичный,	centuple.

Collective Numerals.

двое́, тро́е, четверо́, пя́теро,
ше́стеро, де́сятеро.

Sets of Two, &c., &c.

па́ра pair, оба́ both, дво́йка two,

тро́йка three, пято́къ five, де́сятко́ъ
ten, дю́жина dozen, and пол-дю́жины
half dozen; два́ де́сятка score, со́тня
hundred.

§ 76. To the class of cardinals belong—

(1) *Collective* (собира́тельное) numerals, such as па́ра pair, тро́йка triplet, дво́е set of two, оба́ both, дю́жина dozen, &c.

(2) *Fractional* (дрóбное), such as четверть quarter, половина́ half, полтора́ one-and-a-half, &c.

§ 77. Numerals, according to their composition, can be either—

(1) *Simple* (просто́е), or such as are formed from one primary word; for instance, два́, три, пе́рвый, &c.

(2) *Compound* (сло́жное), or such as are made up of two or more words: двѣ́-на́дцѣтъ (дѣ́въ-на-де́сятъ) twelve, пять-де́сятъ, fifty; сто-пе́рвый, hundred (and) first; &c.

§ 78. The cardinal numerals are declined like nouns substantive, and the ordinal like nouns adjective ending in *ый* and *ой*. Тре́тий third, is declined after the manner of nouns adjective terminating in *ий*, which are derived from animate nouns. (*Vide* § 70).

§ 79. The ordinal numeral пе́рвый, when used in the sense of лу́чший best, or отли́чный excellent, has degrees of comparison—пе́рвый, пе́рвѣ́йший, са́мый пе́рвый.

§ 80. The numerals е́динѣ́й sole, дво́йкѣ́й two-fold, тро́йно́й ternary, and the like, have the meaning of qualifying nouns adjective, and are declined as nouns adjective.



§ 81. The declension of the cardinal numerals is as follows :—

Singular Number.

Plural Number.

Cases.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc. & Neut.	Fem.
N. И.	одинъ,	одна,	одно.	одни,	однѣ.
G. Р.	одного,	одной,	одного.	однихъ,	однѣхъ.
D. Д.	одному,	одной,	одному.	однимъ,	однѣмъ.
A. В.	{ одного } { одинъ }	одну,	одно.	{ однихъ, одни }	{ однѣхъ, однѣ }
I. Т.	однимъ,	одною,	однимъ.	одними,	одними.
P. П.	объ одномъ,	объ одной, о ней.	объ одномъ.	объ однихъ,	объ однѣхъ.

Cases.	Masc. & Neut.	Fem.	All Genders.	
N. И.	два,	двѣ.	три,	четыре.
G. Р.	двухъ,	двухъ.	трѣхъ,	четырёхъ.
D. Д.	двумъ,	двумъ.	трёмъ,	четырёхъ.
A. В.	{ двухъ, два }	{ двухъ, двѣ }	{ трѣхъ, три }	{ четырёхъ, четыре }
I. Т.	двуми,	двуми.	тремя,	четырьмя.
P. П.	о двухъ, two.	о двухъ.	о трѣхъ, three.	о четырёхъ, four.

Cases.	All Genders.	All Genders.	All Genders.	All Genders.
N. И.	пять.	восемь.	одиннадцать.	сорокъ.
G. Р.	пяти.	осьми.	одиннадцати.	сорока.
D. Д.	пяти.	осьми.	одиннадцати.	сорока.
A. В.	пять.	восемь.	одиннадцать.	сорокъ.
I. Т.	пятью.	осемью.	одиннадцатью.	сорока.
P. П.	о пяти. five.	о восьми. eight.	при одиннадцати. eleven.	о сорока. forty.

Cases.	All Genders.	All Genders.	All Genders.	All Genders.
N. И.	пятьдесятъ.	сто.	двѣсти.	пять-сотъ.
G. Р.	пятидесяти.	ста.	двухъ-сотъ.	пяти-сотъ.
D. Д.	пятидесяти.	сту, ста.	двумъ-стамъ.	пяти-стамъ.
A. В.	пятьдесятъ.	сто.	двѣсти.	пять-сотъ.
I. Т.	пятьдесятью.	ста.	двуми-стами.	пятью-стами.
P. П.	о пятидесяти. fifty.	о ста. a hundred.	въ двухъ-стахъ. two hundred.	о пяти-стахъ. five hundred.



		Singular Number.	Plural Number.
Cases.		All Genders.	All Genders.
N.	И.	ты́сяча,	ты́сячи.
G.	Р.	ты́сячи,	ты́сячъ.
D.	А.	ты́сячъ,	ты́сячамъ.
A.	В.	ты́сячу,	ты́сячи.
I.	Т.	ты́сячею,	ты́сячами.
P.	И.	о ты́сячъ,	о ты́сячахъ.

thousand.

Note.—When before the genitive, dative, and prepositional cases of *восьмь*, prepositions terminating with a vowel are used, in place of *осьми* it is usual to write *осьми*. *Ex.* *у восьми учениковъ*, with eight pupils; *для восьми солдатъ*, for eight soldiers; *о восьми книгъ*, about eight books.

Obs.—The dative case of the numerals *сорокъ* and *сто*, when used with the preposition *по* up to, terminates in *у*, and not in *а*. *Ex.* *Имъ дали по сту рублёвъ*, They gave them 100 roubles each.

§ 82. *Шесть* (6), *семь* (7), *девять* (9), and *десять* (10), are declined like *пять* (5); *двенадцать* (12), *тринадцать* (13), *четырнадцать* (14), *пятнадцать* (15), *шестнадцать* (16), *семнадцать* (17), *восемнадцать* (18), *девятнадцать* (19), *двадцать* (20) and *тридцать* (30), like *одинадцать* (11); *шестьдесятъ* (60), and *семьдесятъ* (70), like *пятьдесятъ* (50); *восемьдесятъ* (80), like *восемь* (8) and *десять* (10) joined together; *девяносто* (90), like *сто* (100); *триста* (300), and *четыреста* (400), like *двести* (200); *шестьсотъ* (600), *семьсотъ* (700), *восемьсотъ* (800), and *девятьсотъ* (900), like *пятьсотъ* (500).

§ 83. With regard to the declension of the cardinal numerals, it must be observed that, in the instances of *одинъ*, *два*, *три*, *четыре*, the accusative case is like the nominative or the genitive, according to whether the noun defined by the numeral in question is animate or inanimate. In the instances, however, of the rest of the cardinal numerals commencing with *пять* five, the accusative case is like the nominative, without distinction as to the nouns being animate or inanimate.



§ 84. *Examples of the Declension of the Collective and Fractional Numerals.*

Cases.	Masc. & Neut.	Fem.	For all Genders.	
N. II.	оба,	обѣ.	трѣе.	четыре.
G. P.	обоихъ,	обѣихъ.	троихъ.	четверыхъ.
D. Д.	обоимъ,	обѣимъ.	троимъ.	четверымъ.
A. В.	{ обоихъ, оба,	{ обѣихъ, обѣ.	троихъ.	четверыхъ.
I. Т.	обоими,	обѣими.	троими.	четверыми.
P. II.	въ обоихъ,	при обѣихъ.	о троихъ.	на четверыхъ.
	both.		set of three.	set of four.

Двое set of two, and обѣе both, are declined like трѣе; пятеро set of five, шестеро set of six, &c., are declined like четверо.

Cases.	Masc. and Neut.	Fem.	All Genders.
N. II.	полтора,	полторы,	полтора.
G. P.	полтора,	полторы,	полтора.
D. Д.	полтору,	полторы,	полтора.
A. В.	полтора,	полторы,	полтора.
I. Т.	полторымъ,	полторою,	полтора.
P. II.	о полторы,	въ полторы,	о полтора.
	one and a half.		one hundred and fifty.

§ 85. In the instances of the compound cardinal numerals, every word is declined, together with the substantive and adjective with which they may be joined:—

N. II.	триста солдатъ.	семьсотъ новыхъ книгъ.
G. P.	трѣхъ сотъ солдатъ.	семисотъ новыхъ книгъ.
D. Д.	трѣмъ стамъ солдатамъ.	семистамъ новымъ книгамъ.
A. В.	триста солдатъ.	семьсотъ новыхъ книгъ.
I. Т.	тремъ стами солдатами	семьстами новыми книгами.
P. II.	о трѣхъ стахъ солдатахъ.	о семистахъ новыхъ книгахъ.
	three hundred soldiers.	seven hundred new books.

N. II.	четыреста двадцать одинъ рубль.
G. P.	четырёхсотъ двадцати одного рубля.
D. Д.	четырьмястамъ двадцати одному рублю.
A. В.	четыреста двадцать одинъ рубль.
I. Т.	четырьмястами двадцатью однимъ рублёмъ.
P. II.	о четырёхстахъ двадцати одномъ рублѣ.
	four hundred and twenty-one roubles.



N. II.	ты́сяча во́семь сотъ три́дцать ше́сть ру́блей,
G. P.	ты́сячи осьми́ сотъ три́дцати́ ше́сти ру́блей,
D. A.	ты́сячъ осьми́ ста́мъ три́дцати́ ше́сти ру́блямъ,
A. B.	ты́сячу во́семь сотъ три́дцать ше́сть ру́блей,
I. T.	ты́сячею во́семью ста́ми три́дцати́ ше́стью ру́блями,
P. II.	о́ ты́сячъ осьми́ ста́хъ три́дцати́ ше́сти ру́блѣхъ,
	one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six roubles.

§ 86. The last word of the compound ordinal numerals is alone declined with the substantive and the adjective joined thereto.

Ex. N. II.	ты́сяча во́семь сотъ три́дцать ше́стой го́дъ.
G. P.	” ” ” ” ше́стаго го́да.
D. A.	” ” ” ” ше́стому го́ду.
A. B.	” ” ” ” ше́стой го́дъ.
I. T.	” ” ” ” ше́стѣмъ го́домъ.
P. II.	о ” ” ” ше́стомъ го́дѣ.
	the one thousand eight hundred and thirty-sixth year.

§ 87. Ordinal numerals, like nouns adjective, terminate in *ой* only when the accent falls on the ante-penultimate letter. *Ex.* второ́й, second; шесто́й, sixth; осмо́й, eighth; &c.

§ 88. When the *collective* and *fractional* numerals are declined with nouns substantive, the numeral in question is alone subject to inflection, the substantive remaining in the *genitive* case.

Ex. N. II.	деся́токъ гру́шъ,	па́ра лошаде́й,	че́тверть ли́ста.
G. P.	деся́тка гру́шъ,	па́ры лошаде́й,	че́тверти ли́ста.
D. A.	деся́тку гру́шъ,	па́ръ лошаде́й,	че́тверти ли́ста.
A. B.	деся́токъ гру́шъ,	па́ру лошаде́й,	че́тверть ли́ста.
I. T.	деся́ткомъ гру́шъ,	па́рою лошаде́й,	че́твертью ли́ста.
P. II.	о деся́ткѣ гру́шъ,	о па́ръ лошаде́й,	о че́тверти ли́ста.
	set of ten pears,	pair of horses,	leaf of paper,
	from гру́ша.	from лоша́дь.	from ли́сть, &c.

THE PRONOUN (Мѣстоимѣнiе).

§ 89. The pronoun is used in place of a noun.

§ 90. Pronouns are—

(1) *Personal* (личное): *Ex.* of first person, *Я* I, *мы* we; of second person, *ты* thou, *вы* you; of third person, *онъ* he, *она́* she, *оно́* it; *они́* they (*masc. and neut. genders*), *они́* they (*fem. gender*). *Ex.* *Я пишу́,*¹ *I am writing*; *ты о́чень приле́женъ,*² *thou (art) very diligent*; *онъ до́брый това́рищъ,* *he (is) a good comrade*; *они́ у́ехали,*³ *they went away.*

¹ Present tense of писатьъ. *Trans.*

² Shortened form of приле́жный. *Trans.*

³ Past tense of у́ехать. *Trans.*



(2) *Reflective* (возвратное), or those which show that the person or persons, or thing or things, perform an action which is reflected back to the agent or agents. There is in the Russian language but one such pronoun for both numbers and all genders. This is *себя*, self. *Ех. Онъ отказываетъ себя въ пищу, He denies himself food; Ты доволенъ собою, Thou (art) satisfied with thyself; Они о себѣ не заботятся, They do not take care of themselves.*

(3) *Demonstrative* (указательное), or those which serve to indicate any kind of object; such as, *сей, сѣя, сѣе, сѣю*, this, these; *этотъ -а -о -у*, this, these; *тотъ -а -о -н*, that, those; *оный -ая -ое -ие -ыл* this one, that one, or the said; *такой -ая -ое -ые -ыл* such a one, &c. *Ех. Этотъ домъ красивъ, а тотъ безобразенъ, This house (is) pretty, but that one (is) ugly.*

(4) *Possessive* (притяжательное), or those which denote to which of the three persons an object belongs; such as *мой -я -ѣ -ю*, my, or mine; *твой -я -ѣ -ю*, thy or thine; *его*, his or its (*lit.* of him or of it); *свой -я -ѣ -ю*, his, her, its or their own; *нашъ -а -е -у*, our, ours; *вашъ -а -е -у*, your, yours; *ихъ*, their or theirs (*lit.* of them). *Ех. вотъ мой столъ, ваша книга, твоѣ перо, Here (is) my table, your book, thy pen.*

(5) *Relative* (относительное), or those which are used in place of nouns, and which form a connection between the person or persons speaking and the object or objects about which they speak; such as, *который -ая -ое*, who, which, what; *кой -оя -ое*, who, which, what; *кто*, who; *что*, what; *чей -ья -ѣ -ви*, whose; *какой -ая -ое*, what sort of. *Ех. Я купалъ книгу которую давно желалъ имѣть, I have bought a book, which I have long wished to have.*

(6) *Interrogative* (вопросительное), or those which, in form, are the same as the relative pronouns, and which by means of questions endeavour to ascertain to whom or to what an object belongs. *Ех. Который часъ? What o'clock (is it)? Кто пришелъ? Who has come? Чей домъ? Whose house (is) it?*

(7) *Definite* (опредѣлительное), or those which point with preciseness to the person or object spoken of; such as, *самъ -а -о -у*; *самый -ая -ое -ые -ыл*, the same, the very same; *весь, вся, всё, всю*, the whole, all; *каждый -ая -ое -ые -ыл*, each one, every one. *Ех. Онъ самъ былъ тамъ, He himself was there; Я видѣлъ эту самую книгу, I saw this same book.*



(8) *Indefinite* (неопредѣлённое), or those which speak somewhat uncertainly of a person or thing; such as, *нѣкто*, somebody; *нѣчто*, something; *нѣкоторый -ая -ое -ые -ья*, someone, a certain one; *никто*, nobody; *ничто*, nothing; *кто*, any one; *кое-что*, something; *иной -ая -ое -ые -ья*, another; *кто-либо*, somebody or other; *что-либо*, something or other; *кто-ни-будь*, somebody or other; *что-ни-будь*, something or other. *Ex.* Въ нѣкоторомъ городѣ были различныя злоупотребленія, In a *certain* city there were abuses of various kinds; Онъ написалъ кое-что новое, He wrote *something* new.

To the class of indefinite pronouns belongs the word *нѣсколько* -ая -ое -ые -ья, some, a few. This word is used, however, only in the oblique cases of the plural number. *Ex.* нѣсколькихъ, нѣсколькими, нѣсколькими, о нѣсколькихъ.

Obs.—The pronoun *всякій* -ая -ое -ые -ья every one, all, is a *definite* pronoun when used in the sense of *каждый* -ая -ое -ые -ья, each one. *Ex.* Всякій (или каждый) обязанъ трудиться, *Each one* (is) obliged to labour. And it is an *indefinite* pronoun when used in the sense conveyed in the following sentence: Здѣсь родится всякаго рода хлѣбъ, Corn of *every* kind grows here.

The cardinal numeral *одинъ*, one, a, an, has sometimes the meaning of an indefinite pronoun. *Ex.* Одинъ мой пріятель отправился въ Лондонъ, A (*certain*) friend of mine has set out for London. In this sentence *одинъ* stands for *нѣкоторый* or *нѣкто*.

§ 91. Some of the pronouns are declined as substantives, and others as adjectives. The pronouns declined as substantives are the following:—the personal, я, ты, мы, вы, онъ, она, оно, онѣ, онѣ; the reflective, себя; some of the relative or interrogative, such as кто, что; and the indefinite, никто, ничто, нѣкто, нѣчто. All the others, which have for each gender a special termination, are declined as adjectives.

§ 92. Declension of the Pronouns.

(1) Pronouns declined like substantives:—

		Singular Number.			
Cases.	All Genders.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
N. II.	я I, Ты thou.	онъ he.	она she.	оно it.	
G. P.	меня, тебя.	его,	ея,	его.	
D. D.	мнѣ, тебѣ.	ему,	ей,	ему.	
A. V.	меня, тебя.	его,	ея,	его.	
I. T.	мною, тобою,	имъ,	ею,	имъ.	
P. П.	обо мнѣ на тебѣ,	о нёмъ,	при ней,	въ нёмъ.	



Plural Number.

Cases.	All Genders.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. П.	Мы we, Вы you.	они they.	они they.	они they.
G. Р.	васъ, васъ,	ихъ,	ихъ,	ихъ.
D. Д.	намъ, вамъ,	имъ,	имъ,	имъ.
A. В.	васъ, васъ,	ихъ,	ихъ.	ихъ.
I. Т.	вами, вами,	ими,	ими,	ими.
P. П.	о васъ, на васъ,	о нихъ,	о нихъ,	въ нихъ.

Obs.—With regard to the declension of the pronouns of the third person онъ, она, оно, онъ, онъ, it is necessary, when prepositions are used with the oblique cases of such pronouns, to prefix the letter *н* to the case in question ; thus, У него мой ножъ, *He has my knife* ; Я идѣ къ нему, къ ней, съ нимъ съ нею, съ ними, *I go to him, to her, with him, with her, with them.* But if the genitive case of this pronoun, both singular and plural, is used in the sense of a *possessive* pronoun, then the letter *н* is *not* prefixed. *Ея.* Я былъ у ея друга, у ея брата, и у ихъ сестры, *I was at his friend's, at her brother's, and their sister's.*

The following are declined in one number only :—

N. П.	нѣ	кто who?	никто, no one.	что, what.	ничто, nothing.
G. Р.	себя, of self.	кого,	никого,	чего,	ничего.
D. Д.	себя,	кому,	никому,	чему,	ничему.
A. В.	себя,	кого,	никого,	что,	ничто.
I. Т.	собой,	кѣмъ,	никѣмъ,	чѣмъ,	ничѣмъ.
P. П.	о себя,	о комъ,	ни о комъ,	о чѣмъ,	ни о чѣмъ.

Кое-кто, кто-либо, кто-нибудь are declined like кто ; and кое-что, что-либо, что-нибудь, like что.

(2) Pronouns declined like adjectives :—

<i>Singular Number.</i>					<i>Plural Number.</i>
Cases.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.		All Genders.
N. П.	мой, my, mine.	моя,	моё.		мои.
G. Р.	моего,	моей,	моего.		моихъ.
D. Д.	моему,	моей,	моему.		моимъ.
A. В.	{ моего, } { мой, }	мою,	моё.		{ моихъ. } { мой. }
I. Т.	моимъ,	моєю,	моимъ.		моими.
P. П.	о моёмъ,	о моей,	о моёмъ.		о моихъ.

Говя -я -ё -и, thy, thine, theirs, their ; свой -я -ё -и, his, her, its, their own, are declined like мой -я -ё -и.



Singular Number.

Cases.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. И.	вашъ, our, ours,	ва́ша,	ва́шо.
G. Р.	ваше́го,	ваше́й,	ваше́го.
D. А.	ваше́му,	ваше́й,	ваше́му.
A. В.	{ваше́го, } {вашъ, }	ва́шу,	ва́ше.
I. Т.	вашимъ,	ваше́ю,	вашими́.
P. П.	о́ вашемъ,	о́ вашей,	о́ вашемъ.

Plural Number.

All Genders.
ва́ши.
ва́шихъ.
ва́шими.
{ва́шихъ. ва́ши.
ва́шими.
о́ вашихъ.

Вашъ, -а, -о, -и, is declined like нашъ, -а, -о -и.

Singular Number.

Cases.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. И.	сей, this,	си́я,	си́е.
G. Р.	сего́,	сей,	сего́.
D. А.	се́му,	сей,	се́му.
A. В.	{сего́, } {сей, }	си́ю,	си́е.
I. Т.	сеи́мъ,	се́ю,	сеи́мъ.
P. П.	о́ се́мъ,	о́ сей,	о́ се́мъ.

Plural Number.

All Genders.
э́се.
сеи́хъ.
сеи́мъ.
{сеи́хъ. си́и.
сеи́ми.
о́ сеи́хъ.

Singular Number.

Cases.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. И.	тотъ, that,	та,	то.
G. Р.	того́,	той,	того́.
D. А.	то́му,	той,	то́му.
A. В.	{того́, } {тотъ, }	ту́,	то.
I. Т.	те́мъ,	то́ю,	те́мъ.
P. П.	о́ томъ,	о́ той,	о́ томъ.

Plural Number.

All Genders.
тѣ, those.
тѣхъ.
те́мъ.
{тѣхъ. тѣ.
те́ми.
о́ тѣхъ.

Singular Number.

Cases.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. И.	это́го, this,	э́та,	э́то.
G. Р.	э́того,	э́той,	э́того.
D. А.	э́тому,	э́той,	э́тому.
A. В.	{э́того, } {это́го, }	э́ту,	э́то.
I. Т.	э́тимъ,	э́тою,	э́тимъ.
P. П.	о́бъ э́томъ,	о́бъ э́той,	о́бъ э́томъ.

Plural Number.

All Genders.
э́ти.
э́тихъ.
э́тимъ.
{э́тихъ. э́ти.
э́тими.
о́бъ э́тихъ.



<i>Singular Number.</i>					<i>Plural Number.</i>
Cases.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Mas. Fem. & Neut.	
N. И.	о́нѣй, this or that one, the said,	о́ная,	о́ное.	о́вые, о́ныя. these or those, the said.	
G. Р.	о́наго,	о́ной,	о́наго.	о́ныхъ.	
D. Д.	о́ному,	о́ной,	о́ному.	о́нымъ.	
A. В.	{ о́наго, } { о́ный, }	о́ную,	о́ное.	{ о́ныхъ. { о́вые, о́ныя.	
I. Т.	о́нымъ,	о́ною,	о́нымъ.	о́ными.	
P. П.	о́бъ о́номъ,	о́бъ о́ной,	о́бъ о́номъ.	о́бъ о́ныхъ.	

<i>Singular Number.</i>					<i>Plural Number.</i>
Cases.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	All Genders.	
N. И.	чѣй, whose,	чѣя,	чѣё.	чѣи.	
G. Р.	чѣго́,	чѣей,	чѣго́.	чѣихъ.	
D. Д.	чѣму́,	чѣей,	чѣму́.	чѣимъ.	
A. В.	{ чѣго́, } { чѣй, }	чѣю,	чѣё.	{ чѣихъ. { чѣи.	
I. Т.	чѣимъ,	чѣёю,	чѣимъ.	чѣими.	
P. П.	о чѣёмъ,	о чѣей,	о чѣёмъ.	о чѣихъ.	

<i>Singular Number.</i>					<i>Plural Number.</i>
Cases.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Mas. Fem. & Neut.	
N. И.	како́й, what sort,	кака́я.	како́е.	какі́е, какі́я.	
G. Р.	како́го,	како́й,	како́го.	какі́хъ.	
D. Д.	како́му,	како́й,	како́му.	какі́мъ.	
A. В.	{ како́го, } { како́й, }	како́ую,	како́е.	{ какі́хъ. { какі́е, какі́я.	
I. Т.	какі́мъ,	како́ю,	какі́мъ.	какі́ми.	
P. П.	въ како́мъ,	въ како́й,	въ како́мъ.	въ какі́хъ.	

Тако́й, а́я, о́е, і́е, і́я, are declined in the same manner.

<i>Singular Number.</i>					<i>Plural Number.</i>
Cases.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	All Genders.	
N. И.	самъ, alone,	самá,	самó.	са́ми.	
G. Р.	само́го,	самóй,	само́го.	самі́хъ.	
D. Д.	самому́,	самóй,	самому́.	самі́мъ.	
A. В.	{ само́го, } { самъ, }	{ саму́ю, } { само́е, }	самó.	{ самі́хъ. { са́ми.	
I. Т.	самі́мъ,	самóю,	самі́мъ.	самі́ми.	
P. П.	о самóмъ,	о самóй,	о самóмъ.	о самі́хъ.	



Singular Number.				Plural Number.
Cases.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Mas. Fem. & Neut.
N. П.	сáмый, the very, the self same.	сáмая,	сáмое.	сáмые, сáмыя, these or those very, the self same.
G. Р.	сáмаго,	сáмой,	сáмаго.	сáмыхъ.
D. Д.	сáмому,	сáмой,	сáмому.	сáмымъ.
A. В.	{ сáмаго, } { сáмыя, }	сáмую,	сáмое.	{ сáмыхъ. сáмые, сáмыя.
I. Т.	сáмымъ,	сáмою,	сáмымъ.	сáмыми.
P. П.	о сáмомъ,	о сáмой,	о сáмомъ.	о сáмыхъ.

Singular Number.				Plural Number.
Cases.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	All Genders.
N. П.	весь, all, the whole.	всѣ,	всѣ.	всѣ.
G. Р.	всего́,	всей,	всего́.	всѣхъ.
D. Д.	всему́,	всей,	всему́.	всѣмъ.
A. В.	{ всего́, } { весь, }	всю,	всѣ.	{ всѣхъ. всѣ.
I. Т.	всѣмъ,	всёю,	всѣмъ.	всѣми.
P. П.	обо всѣмъ,	на всей,	при всѣмъ.	во всѣхъ.

The pronoun *нѣкто* is used only in the nominative case, and *нѣчто* only in the nominative and accusative cases. *Еж. Нѣкто ко мнѣ приходилъ, somebody came to me ; Я скажѹ вамъ нѣчто новое, I will tell you something new.* For the other cases of these two pronouns the oblique cases of *кто-то́* and *что-то́* are substituted. *Еж. Кто́-то нѣтъ, Some one (is) wanting ; кому́-то скучно, some one (is) dull ; чего́-то не достае́тъ, something is not obtainable ; чѣмъ-то его́ награди́тъ, they will reward him with something.* All the other pronouns are declined like adjectives with full terminations.

THE VERB (Глаго́лъ).

§ 93. A Verb denotes the action or condition of an object. *Еж. Хвали́тъ, to praise ; хвали́тся, to praise one's self, to boast ; бы́ть хвали́му, to be praised, &c.*

§ 94. Verbs are divided, according to their signification, into the following *Voices* (Зало́гъ) :—

(1) *Active* (дѣйствительный), which denotes an action that passes from the agent to the object. Now, as the greater part of verbs of the *active* voice require the accusative case, their class can be



ascertained by the questions *Кого? Whom? Чмо? What? Ех. Я хвалю (Кого)? I praise (whom)? Ans. Брата, Brother. Я читаю Чмо? I am reading (what)? Ans. Книгу, a book.*

(2) *Neuter (средний)*, which, being the opposite of the active voice, denotes some kind of condition or action that does *not* pass from the agent to any object, but which is complete in itself. *Ех. Идти, to go (once); ходить, to go (more than once); спать, to sleep; ехать, to drive; плакать, to weep.*

Obs.—(1) The verbs *быть*, to be, and *стать*, to become, to begin, which are of the neuter voice, are called *Auxiliary (вспомогательный) Verbs*, because they assist in forming the tenses of other verbs. *Ех. Я буду читать, I will read; Ты был награждён, Thou wast rewarded; Он стал писать, He began to write.* The verb *быть* when used separately stands in the place of the verbs *существовать*, to be, to exist, and *находиться*, to find oneself, to exist, to be. *Ех. У него есть книги, He has books, lit. (there) are books with him; Я был у брата, I was at (my) brother's.* The verb *быть* is in such instances called a *Substantive Verb (существительный глагол)*.

Obs.—(2) *All Verbs* which give expression to the call or cry of the several four-footed animals or of birds are of the *neuter voice*. *Ех. Лев рыкает, the lion roars, from рыкать; медведь ревет, the bear growls, from реветь; собака и лисица лают, the dog and the fox bark, from лаять; ворона каркает, the crow caws, from каркать; сойка щебечет, the magpie chatters, from щебетать; лошадь ржет, the horse neighs, from ржать; волк воет, the wolf howls, from выть; бык и корова мычат, the bull (or ox) and the cow low, from мычать; овца блеет, the sheep bleats, from блеять; кошка мяукает, the cat mews, from мяукать; свинья хрюкает, the pig grunts, from хрюкать; голубь воркует, the pigeon coos, from ворковать; курица клочет, the hen clucks, from клочать; лягушка квакает, the frog croaks, from квакать; стрекоза и пчела жужжат, the dragon-fly and the bee buzz, from жужжать.*

(3) *Reflective (возвратный)*, which indicates an action that is reflected back from the object to the agent. The reflective verbs of the Russian language are formed by the union of a verb of the active voice with a contracted form of the reflective pronoun



себя (ся). *Еж.* хва^ли́ться = хва^ли́ть себя, to praise one's self; мы́ться = мы́ть себя, to wash one's self.

(4) *Reciprocal* (взаимный), which denotes a reciprocal action between the agent and the object or objects. Verbs of this voice also terminate in *ся*. They answer, moreover, to the questions—Съ кѣмъ? *With whom?* *Еж.* ссо́рится, to quarrel; сража́ться, to fight; &c.

Obs.—There are some verbs without the suffix *ся* that have the meaning of verbs of the reciprocal voice. *Еж.* спо́рится, to dispute; игра́ть, to play. All such answer to the question, Съ кѣмъ? *With whom?*

(5) *Common* (общий). These likewise terminate in *ся*, and without the particle they are not used. They have the meaning of verbs of either the active or neuter voice. *Еж.* бо́яться, to fear, to be afraid of; ко́ро? че́ро? *of whom? of what?* повино́ваться, to be obedient to; ко́му? че́му? *to whom? to what?* надѣ́яться, to rely on; на ко́ро, на что? *on whom? on what?* труди́ться, to labour; надѣ́ чѣмъ? *at what?* (The above have the meaning of verbs of the active voice.) Улыба́ться, to smile; очути́ться, to appear; and лѣни́ться, to be lazy; have the meaning of verbs of the neuter voice.

(6) *Passive* (страдательный), which betokens the *condition* of one object with the *action* of another. *Еж.* бы́ть любя́мому, to be loved, &c. Verbs of the passive voice are formed by joining an active verb with various parts of the auxiliary verb *быть*. They answer to the questions, кѣмъ? чѣмъ? *by whom? by what?* Sometimes verbs of the passive voice terminate in *ся*. *Еж.* почи́таться, to be respected, &c.

§ 95. Certain verbs, according to the meaning which they convey, are of various voices. *Еж.* *Active Verb*—Онъ игра́етъ на скрипкѣ но́вую пѣсню, He is playing a new song on the violin. *Neuter Verb*—Онъ не учи́тся, а игра́етъ, He does not study, but plays. *Reciprocal Verb*—Я бѣ́лся съ нимъ на рапира́хъ, I fenced with him (*lit.* fought with rapiers with him). *Reflective Verb*—Я до́лго труди́лся надъ этою зада́чею, I laboured for a long time over this



problem; &c. *Verbs of the Neuter Voice* before which certain prepositions are placed become *Verbs of the Active Voice* :—

Ex.: *Neuter Verb*, идти́, to go; *Active Verb*, перейти́, to go across.
" " ходить́, to go; " " обходить́, to go round.
" " спать, to sleep; " " проспать, to oversleep.

§ 96. The properties of Russian verbs which render them liable to changes of termination are—*mood* (наклонѣніе), *tense* (время), *aspect* (видъ), *person* (лицо́), *number* (число́), *gender* (родъ), *participle* (прича́стіе), *gerund* (дѣеприча́стіе).

§ 97. The mood gives expression to various forms of action or of condition, either in the person or agent.

§ 98. Russian verbs have three moods :—

(1) *Infinitive* (Неопредѣлённое), which does not show *by whom* or *when* the action was performed; *i. e.* which does not point out the time, or number and gender of the person or persons, at which, and by whom, the action was performed. *Ex.* писать, to write; сража́ться, to fight; &c.

(2) *Indicative* (Изъявительное), which shows *by whom* and *when* the action was performed—which shows, in fact, the time and number, and even the gender, of the person or persons, at which, and by whom, the action was performed. *Ex.* Я пишу́, I am writing; ты сража́лся, thou foughtest; она́ игра́ла, she played; &c.

(3) *Imperative* (Повелительное), which conveys an order, wish, or prohibition, for or against a thing being done. *Ex.* пиши́, write (thou); пусть онъ дѣлаетъ, let him do (it); не сража́йтесь, do not (you) fight; &c.

Obs.—In order to express by means of a Russian verb the *subjunctive* (сослагательное), or *conditional* (условное), *mood*, which is in use in foreign languages, the conjunction бы is added to the past tense of the verb in question. *Ex.* Я кончилъ бы это дѣло, если бы имѣлъ досугъ, I would have finished this business if I had had time; &c.

§ 99. The tense of a Russian verb shows either that the action



of the agent is *now* taking place, or that it has taken place at some time or other *before*, or that it *will* yet take place. And therefore a Russian verb has three tenses, viz. *present* (настоящее), *past* (прошедшее), and *future* (будущее).

§ 100. The aspect of a Russian verb shows the difference of time required for the performance of an action. *Ex.* онъ рѣшалъ, he *was deciding*; онъ рѣшилъ, he *has decided*; онъ крикнулъ, he *shouted (once)*; онъ хаживалъ, he *used to walk (habitually)*.

§ 101. Russian verbs have four Aspects: (1) *imperfect* (несовершенный); (2) *perfect* (совершенный); (3) *perfect of unity* (однократный); (4) *iterative* (многократный). The *present* tense has *no* aspects. The *past* tense *may* have all *four*. The *future* tense has *three*, viz. *imperfect*, *perfect*, and *perfect of unity*.

§ 102. The signification of the several aspects is as follows:—

(1) The *imperfect aspect* denotes either that the action has *not* altogether ceased, or that it *will* not finish. *Ex.* Я писалъ, I *wrote*; Я буду писать, I *will be writing*; &c.

(2) The *perfect aspect* denotes either that the action has been *quite* completed, or that it *will* definitely cease. *Ex.* Я написалъ, I *have written (once for all)*; Я напишу, I *will write (finally)*.

(3) The *aspect of the perfect of unity* denotes either that the action has taken place or *will* take place *once*, and that *rapidly*. *Ex.* Ты стукнулъ, thou *hast knocked*; Я стукну, I *am going to knock*.

(4) The *iterative aspect* denotes that the action has taken place *several* times. *Ex.* Я читывалъ, I *used (often) to read*; Онъ хаживалъ, He *was in the habit of walking*.

Obs.—Russian verbs admit, too, of a *fifth* aspect being added, that of the *inchoative* (начинательный). This aspect denotes that any sort of action has merely been *begun*. *Ex.* Я запѣлъ = Я началъ пѣть, I *began to sing*; Онъ заиграетъ = Онъ начнетъ играть сию минуту, He *will begin to play this minute*; Вѣтеръ подулъ = вѣтеръ началъ дуть, The *wind began to blow*.



§ 103. The *infinitive mood* does not indicate the time at which an action takes place, yet it has all four aspects: (1) *imperfect*, стучать, to knock; (2) *perfect*, постучать, to knock a little; (3) *perfect of unity*, стукнуть, to give a knock; (4) *iterative*, стучивать, to knock repeatedly.

§ 104. The *indicative mood* comprises all the tenses and all the aspects pertaining to those tenses.

§ 105. The *imperative mood*, although it does not possess tenses, has three aspects: (1) *imperfect*, стучи, knock (thou); (2) *perfect of unity*, стукни, knock (thou) once; (3) *perfect*, постучи, knock (thou) a little.

§ 106. Russian verbs have three persons, which are usually represented by the personal pronouns:—1st person, я, мы; 2nd person, ты, вы; 3rd person, онъ, она, оно, они, онѣ. *Ex.* Я пишу, мы пишемъ; ты пишешь, вы пишете; онъ писалъ, она писала, оно писало, они or онѣ писали.

§ 107. The two Numbers of Russian Verbs are the Singular and the Plural. The former denotes the *action* or *condition* of one agent or object: *Ex.* Я строю, I am building (a house). The latter points to the action or condition of two or more agents or objects: *Ex.* Мы строимъ, We are building (a house).

§ 108. The use of the gender in Russian verbs is confined to the past tense. *Ex.* Я читалъ, она читала, оно или дитя читало, I read, she read, it or the child read.

§ 109. A *participle* is an adjective formed from a verb. *Ex.* Юноша обогащающій свой умъ науками будетъ полезенъ себѣ и другимъ, The youth (who) enriches his intellect with science will be useful to himself and to others. The Russian participle takes the place of two words, viz. the relative pronoun *который*, who or which, and any of the tenses of the indicative mood of a verb; thus, instead of saying Юноша, который обогащаетъ свой умъ науками, &c., it is usual to express the sentence in Russian in the way above shown.

§ 110. Participles, being formed from verbs, possess voices, tenses,



and aspects; and, as verbal *adjectives*, they possess also genders, numbers, and cases.

§ 111. A *Gerund* is a verb placed in such a form as to contain a meaning which is not complete without the addition of some other verb. *Ex.* *Смотря въ окно, онъ любитъ прекраснымъ видомъ,*
Whilst looking out of the window, he admires the beautiful view.

§ 112. A *Gerund*, being part of a verb, has voices, tenses, and aspects.

§ 113. The terminations of Russian verbs are subject to change according to their mood, tense, aspect, person, number, and gender. These changes are called *conjugations* (*спряжение*).

§ 114. Russian verbs have two conjugations. The 2nd person, singular number, present tense, indicative mood, of *regular* Russian verbs of the 1st conjugation *invariably* terminates in *ешь* : *Ex.* Ты читаешь, гуляешь, прощаешься. Whereas the corresponding part of a *regular* Russian verb of the 2nd conjugation ends in *ишь* : *Ex.* стоишь, вертишь, кормишься.

§ 115. Before considering the conjugation of the other verbs, it may be well to conjugate the auxiliary verb *быть*, to be.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Imperfect aspect . . . быть, to be.

Iterative aspect . . . бы^{ва}тъ, to be (*often*).

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense of быть.

Singular Number.			Plural Number.	
Я есмь,	I am.		Мы есмь,	We are.
Ты еси,	Thou art.		Вы есте,	You are.
Онъ } есть,	{ He } is.		Онѣ } суть,	They are.
Она }	{ She }		Онѣ }	
Оно }	{ It }		Онѣ }	

Obs.—Есмь, еси, есмы and есте, are not in use in modern Russian.

*Present Tense of быва́ть.*

Я бываю,	I am often.	Мы бываемъ,	We are often.
Ты бываешь,	Thou art often.	Вы бываёте,	You are often.
Онъ } бываётъ,	{ He } is often.	Онѣ } бывають,	They are often.
Она }	{ She }	Они }	
Оно }	{ It }	Они }	

Past Tense of бы́ть.

Я былъ,	I was.	Мы были,	We were.
Ты былъ,	Thou wast.	Вы были,	You were.
Онъ былъ,	He was.	Онѣ } были,	They were.
Она была,	She was.	Они }	
Оно было,	It was.	Они }	

Past Tense of быва́ть.

Я быва́лъ,	I used to be.	Мы быва́ли,	We used to be.
Ты быва́лъ,	Thou usedst to be.	Вы быва́ли,	You used to be.
Онъ быва́лъ,	He } used to be.	Онѣ } быва́ли,	They used to be.
Она быва́ла,	She }	Они }	
Оно быва́ло,	It }	Они }	

Future Tense of бы́ть.

Я бу́ду,	I will be.	Мы бу́демъ,	We will be.
Ты бу́дешь,	Thou wilt be.	Вы бу́дете,	You will be.
Онъ } бу́детъ,	{ He } will be.	Онѣ } бу́дутъ,	They will be.
Она }	{ She }	Они }	
Оно }	{ It }	Они }	

THE IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Будь ты, Be thou.	Будьте, Be you.
Пусть онъ, она, оно, бу́детъ,	Пусть они, онѣ, бу́дутъ,
Let him, her, or it, be.	Let them be.

PARTICIPLES.

Present of бы́ть . . .	сущій -ая -ее -іе -ія,* who, or which, is, or are.
Present of быва́ть . . .	бывающій -ая -ее -іе -ія, who, or which, is, or are.
Past of бы́ть . . .	бышій -ая -ее -іе -ія, who, or which, was, or were.
Past of быва́ть . . .	бывавшій -ая -ее -іе -ія, who, or which, used to be.
Future of бы́ть . . .	бу́дущій -ая -ее -іе -ія, who, or which, will be.

GERUNDS.

Present of бы́ть . . .	бу́дучи, being.
Past of бы́ть . . .	бывъ, бывши, having been.
Past of быва́ть . . .	бывавъ, бывавши, having often been.

* Ancient Slavonic form, сый -ая -ое -ые -ыя.



§ 116. The auxiliary verb *стать*, to become, to begin, has only two tenses, viz. the future, *я стану*, and the past, *я сталъ*. The first of these is used in place of the same tense of the verb *быть* (*я буду*) : *Ех. Я стану, or Я буду, писать*, I will write. The second in place of the same tense of the verb *начать*, to begin : *Ех. Я сталъ, or Я началъ, писать*, I began to write.

§ 117. The regular Russian verbs are conjugated in the following manner :—

FORMS OF THE CONJUGATIONS.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

(Has no Tenses.)

ASPECTS.	TERMINATIONS.	EXAMPLES.
Imperfect	ать, чь, ти.	{ рѣш ^а тъ, to decide. печ ^ь , to bake. нес ^т и, to carry. [all. рѣш ^и тъ, to decide, once for испеч ^ь , to bake through. понес ^т и, to carry away. дун ^у тъ, to blow. ст ^у к ^н ут ^ь , to knock. ави ^н ут ^ь , to move. нашив ^а тъ, to sew on. дѣлыв ^а тъ, to do.
Perfect	ить, чь, ти.	
Perfect of Unity . .	нуть.	
Iterative	ив ^а тъ, ыв ^а тъ.	

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

	Singular Number.	Plural Number.
The Present Tense has no Aspects.	Я.....ю, у.	Мы.....емъ, имъ.
	Ты.....еши, иши.	Вы.....ете, ите.
	Онъ }	{ Онѣ }
	Она }	
	Оно }	

Past Tense.

Imperfect and Perfect {	Я, ты, Онъ...лъ. Она...ла. Оно...ло.	Мы, вы — } Онѣ — } ли.
Perfect of Unity . . {	Я, ты, Онъ-нулъ. Она-нула. Оно-нуло.	Мы, вы — } Онѣ — } нули.
Iterative {	Я, ты, Онъ-ивалъ, ывалъ. Она-ивала, ывала. Оно-ивало, ывало.	Мы, вы — } Онѣ — } цвали, ывали.



Future Tense.

ASPECTS.	TERMINATIONS.	EXAMPLES.
Imperfect	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Я} \quad \text{б\u0443ду} \\ \text{Ты} \quad \text{б\u0443дешь} \\ \text{Онъ} \quad \text{б\u0443детъ} \\ \text{Она} \quad \text{б\u0443детъ} \\ \text{Он\u043e} \quad \text{б\u0443детъ} \end{array} \right\} \text{ть, чь, ти.}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Мы} \quad \text{б\u0443демъ} \\ \text{Вы} \quad \text{б\u0443дете} \\ \text{Он\u0438} \quad \text{б\u0443дутъ} \\ \text{Он\u044f} \quad \text{б\u0443дутъ} \end{array} \right\} \text{ть, чь, ти.}$
Perfect	Has the same terminations as the Present Tense.	
Perfect of Unity	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Я} \dots\dots\dots\text{ну.} \\ \text{Ты} \dots\dots\dots\text{нешь.} \\ \text{Онъ, Она, Он\u043e,} \dots\dots\text{нешь.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Мы} \dots\dots\dots\text{немъ.} \\ \text{Вы} \dots\dots\dots\text{нете.} \\ \text{Он\u0438} \dots\dots\dots\text{нутъ.} \\ \text{Он\u044f} \dots\dots\dots\text{нутъ.} \end{array} \right.$

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

(Has no Tenses.)

	<i>Singular Number.</i>	<i>Plural Number.</i>
For the Imperfect, Perfect, and Perfect of Unity	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Ты} \dots\dots\dots\text{и, ъ, ѣ.} \\ \text{Пусть, Онъ,} \dots\dots\text{еть, ить.} \\ \text{Она, Он\u043e} \dots\dots\text{еть, ить.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Вы} \dots\dots\dots\text{ите, ѣте, йте.} \\ \text{Пусть, Он\u0438} \dots\dots\text{ютъ, утъ.} \\ \text{Он\u044f} \dots\dots\dots\text{ятъ, атъ.} \end{array} \right.$

PARTICIPLES.

GERUNDS.

ASPECTS.	Present Tense.	
	<i>Singular Number.</i>	<i>All Numbers and Genders.</i>
The Present Tense has no Aspects.	$\begin{array}{l} \text{Masc. Fem. Neut.} \\ \text{-ий, -ая, -ее.} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{l} \text{-а, -я, -учи, -ючи.} \end{array}$
	$\begin{array}{l} \text{Plural Number.} \\ \text{Masc. Fem. \& Neut.} \\ \text{-ие -и\u044f.} \end{array}$	

	Past Tense.	
	<i>Singular Number.</i>	<i>All Numbers and Genders.</i>
For all Aspects.	$\begin{array}{l} \text{Masc. Fem. Neut.} \\ \text{-вший, -ая, -ее.} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{l} \text{-въ, -ши.} \end{array}$
	$\begin{array}{l} \text{Plural Number.} \\ \text{Masc. Fem. \& Neut.} \\ \text{-вшие, -вши.} \end{array}$	

Verbs which terminate in *ся* are also conjugated according to the above table, by adding *сь* or *ся*. *Е\u0439.* Я занимаюсь, I occupy myself; Ты прогуливаешься, Thou art taking a walk; Вы смеётесь, You are laughing; Он\u0438 удивляются, They are astonished.



The conjugation of verbs of the passive voice will be explained separately.

§ 118. With regard to the forms of their conjugation, Russian verbs are classed as—

(1) *Regular* (правильный), or such as retain the primary syllable in all their moods, tenses, aspects, and numbers, and which have, in all their parts, regular terminations, according to the ordinary rules for the conjugation of verbs. *Еж.* пишу́, I write; писалъ, I wrote; напишú, I will write; изъясняю, I am explaining; изъяснялъ, I explained; изъясни́лъ, I explained *once for all*; изъясню́, I will explain; &c.

(2) *Irregular* (неправильный), or such as do not everywhere retain their primary syllable, and which in their terminations depart from the ordinary rules for the conjugation of verbs. *Еж.* идú, шёлъ, поидú (from идти, to go); ѣмú, ѣлъ, (from ѣсть, to eat); берú (from брать, to take); взялъ and возьмú (from взять, to take); ложусь (from ложиться, to lie down); лёжъ and лягу (from лечь, to lie down); &c.

(3) *Those conveying a sense of fullness* (изобильный), or such as have in the present tense two distinct terminations conveying the self-same meaning. *Еж.* двíжy and двíжаю, I move; стара́жy and стара́ю, I endeavour; а́лчy and а́лжаю, I am hungry; бли́жy and блиста́ю, I shine; машú and маха́ю, I am beckoning.

(4) *Defective* (недостаточный), or such as have not any particular tense or aspect. *Еж.* поймáть to catch, очу́ться to wake up, мо́лвyть to utter, рáнyть to wound, which have no present tense; or the following, which have no past or future tenses of the perfect aspect:—обожа́ть to worship, ожида́ть to await, опасáться to dread, подража́ть to imitate, сожа́леть to commiserate, &c.

(5) *Impersonal* (безличный), or such as are used only in the 3rd person. *Еж.* мо́жно (it is) possible, должнó (it) should be, ка́жется it appears, жалъ (it is a) pity, нѣтъ (т. е. не есть) there is not, спится one is drowsy, говор́ится it is said, хоч́ется one would like, рас́вѣтáетъ it dawns, морóзyтъ it freezes, говор́ятъ they say, &c.

(6) *Frequentative* (учащательный), or such as denote a certain



amount of continuance in the time of the action which they illustrate. *Еж.* похаживать to walk up and down, поглядывать to look round, &c.

§ 119. Russian verbs, according to their construction, are also—

(1) *Simple* (простой), or such as have not prefixed to them prepositions or other words, and which therefore retain their primitive meanings. *Еж.* действовать to act, носить to carry, ходить to walk, являться, to appear generally, &c.

(2) *Compound* (сложный), or such as have prefixed to them prepositions or other words (in some instances nouns substantive). *Еж.* благодетельствовать to do good, злодействовать to do evil, содействовать to co-operate, относить to take away, рассказывать to narrate, уходить to go away, появляться to make one's appearance, &c.

Obs.—The greater portion of the *compound* verbs are formed by prefixing prepositions to the iterative aspect of *simple* verbs. *Еж.* передёбывать to do over again, отъезжать to ride away, раскрашивать to paint all over. Very many *simple* verbs, in order to form their *perfect* aspect, take as prefixes various prepositions, or else borrow the perfect aspect bodily from compound verbs. *Еж.* писать to write, написать; ставить to erect, поставить; красить to colour, окрасить; цвести to blossom, расцвести; &c.

EXAMPLES OF THE CONJUGATIONS.

§ 120. Of the Regular Verbs.

(1) Conjugation of Verbs of the Active and Neuter Voices:—

Aspects.	INFINITIVE MOOD.			
Imperfect . . .	дѣлать.	стучать.	жить.	видѣть.
Perfect	сдѣлать.	постучать.	пожить.	увидѣть.
Perfect of Unity.	—	стукнуть.	—	—
Iterative . . .	дѣлывать.	(not used).	живать.	видывать.
	to do.	to knock.	to live.	to see.



INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. Imperfect Aspect.

Я.	дѣлаю.	стучу.	живу.	вижу.
Ты.	дѣлаешь.	стучишь.	живёшь.	видишь.
Онъ, она, оно.	дѣлаетъ.	стучитъ.	живётъ.	видитъ.
Мы.	дѣлаемъ.	стучимъ.	живёмъ.	видимъ.
Вы.	дѣлаете.	стучите.	живёте.	видите.
Онѣ, онѣ.	дѣлаютъ.	стучатъ.	живутъ.	видятъ.
	I do, &c.	I knock, &c.	I live, &c.	I see, &c.

Aspects.

Past Tense.

Imperfect . . .	дѣлалъ -а -о -ли.	стучалъ -а -о -ли.	жилъ -а -б -ли.	видѣлъ -а -о -ли.
Perfect . . .	сдѣлалъ -а -о -ли.	постучалъ -а -о -ли.	пожилъ -а -б -ли.	увидѣлъ -а -о -ли.
Perfect of Unity .	—	стѣкнулъ -а -о -ли.	—	—
Iterative . . .	дѣлывалъ -а -о -ли.	(not used).	живалъ -а -о -ли.	видывалъ -а -о -ли.
	I did, &c.	I knocked, &c.	I lived, &c.	I saw, &c.

Future Tense. Imperfect Aspect.

<i>Sing. Num.</i>	я буду ты будешь онъ } она } оно } будетъ	} дѣлать or стучать,	or жить,	or видѣть.
<i>Plur. Num.</i>	мы будемъ вы будете онѣ } онѣ } будутъ			
	I will do, &c.	I will knock, &c.	I will live, &c.	I will see, &c.

Future Tense. Perfect Aspect.

<i>Singular Number.</i>	я сдѣлаю.	постучу.	поживу.	увидю.
	ты сдѣлаешь.	постучишь.	поживёшь.	увидишь.
	онъ } она } оно } сдѣлаетъ.	} постучитъ.	} поживётъ.	} увидитъ.
<i>Plural Number.</i>	мы сдѣлаемъ.			
	вы сдѣлаете.			
	онѣ } онѣ } сдѣлаютъ.			
	I will do, &c.	I will knock, &c.	I will live, &c.	I will see, &c.

Perfect of Unity.

nil	стѣкну, -ишь, -ишь, -имъ, -ите, -уть.	nil	nil
	I will knock, &c.		



IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Imperfect Aspect.

<i>Sing. Number.</i>	дѣлай	стучи.	живи.	<i>nil</i>
	пусть { онъ она оно } дѣлаеъ, or	стучи́тъ, or	живе́тъ, or	or ви́дитъ, let him see, &c.
<i>Plur. Number.</i>	дѣлайте	стучите.	живите.	<i>nil</i>
	пусть { они́ они́ } дѣлаю́тъ, or	стуча́тъ, or	живу́тъ, or	or ви́дять, do, &c. knock, &c. live, &c. let them see, &c.

Perfect Aspect.

<i>Sing. Number.</i>	сдѣлай,	постучи.	поживи.	<i>nil</i>
	пусть { онъ она оно } сдѣлае́тъ, or	постучи́тъ, or	поживе́тъ.	<i>nil</i>
<i>Plur. Number.</i>	сдѣлайте.	постучите.	поживите.	<i>nil</i>
	пусть { они́ они́ } сдѣлаю́тъ, or	постуча́тъ, or	поживу́тъ.	<i>nil</i>
	do, &c.	knock, &c.	live, &c.	

Perfect of Unity.

<i>Sing. Number.</i>	<i>nil</i>	сту́кни,	<i>nil</i>	<i>nil</i>
		пусть { онъ она оно } сту́кне́тъ.		
<i>Plur. Number.</i>	<i>nil</i>	сту́кните.	<i>nil</i>	<i>nil</i>
		пусть { они́ они́ } сту́кну́тъ.		
		knock, &c.		

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense.

<i>Singular Number.</i>	{ Masc. Fem. Neut. }	дѣлающій, —щая, —щее,	стучащій, —щая, —щее,	живущій, —щая, —щее,	ви́дящій, —щая, —щее.
<i>Plural Number.</i>	{ Masc. Fem. & Neut. }	—щие, —щие, —щих,	—щие, —щие, —щих,	—щие, —щие, —щих,	—щие, —щие, —щих.

He who does, &c. he who knocks, &c. he who lives, &c. he who sees, &c.

Aspects.

Past Tense.

<i>Imperfect</i>	дѣлавшій, -ая, -ее, -шие, -ших,	стучавшій, -ая, -ее, -ие, -их,	жившій, -ая, -ее, -ие, -их,	ви́дывшій, -ая, -ее, -ие, -их.
<i>Perfect</i>	сдѣлавшій, -ая, -ее, -ие, -их,	постучавшій, -ая, -ее, -ие, -их,	пожившій, -ая, -ее, -ие, -их,	увидывшій, -ая, -ее, -ие, -их.
<i>Perfect of Unity</i>	<i>nil</i>	сту́кнувшій, -ая, -ее, -ие, -их.	<i>nil</i>	<i>nil</i>
<i>Iterative</i>	дѣлывавшій, -ая, -ее, -ие, -их,	(not used),	живавшій, -ая, -ее, -ие, -их,	ви́дывавшій, -ая, -ее, -ие, -их.
	he who did, &c.	he who knocked, &c.	he who lived, &c.	he who saw, &c.



GERUND.

<i>Present Tense.</i>			
<i>All Numbers and Genders.</i>	дѣлая, doing.	стуча, knocking.	жива, living. видя, seeing.
<i>Past Tense.</i>			
<i>Aspects.</i>			
Imperfect . . .	дѣла { дѣла, } { дѣлаш, }	стуч { дѣла, } { дѣлаш, }	живши, видѣ { вѣ. { виши.
Perfect	сдѣла { дѣла, } { дѣлаш, }	постуч { дѣла, } { дѣлаш, }	поживши, увидѣ { вѣ. { виши.
Perfect of Unity .	nil. having done.	стѣкну { увѣ, } { увѣш, } having knocked.	nil. having seen.

(2) Conjugation of Verbs of the Reflective, Reciprocal and Common Voices :—

<i>Aspects.</i>	INFINITIVE MOOD.		
Imperfect . . .	хвалиться,	сражаться,	улыбаться.
Perfect	похвалиться,	сразиться,	nil.
Perfect of Unity .	nil. to praise one's self.	nil. to fight.	улыбнуться. to smile.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Present Tense.</i>			
<i>Singular Number.</i>	я хвалюсь, ты хвалишься, онъ } хваляется, она } хваляется, оно }	сражаюсь, сражаешься, сражается,	улыбаюсь. улыбаешься. улыбается.
<i>Plural Number.</i>	мы хвалимся, вы хвалитесь, они } хвалятся, I praise myself, &c.	сражаемся, сражаетесь, сражаются, I fight, &c.	улыбаемся. улыбаетесь. улыбаются. I smile, &c.

<i>Aspects.</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>		
Imperfect . . .	хвалился, -лась, -лось, -лись,	сражался, -лась, -лось, -лись,	улыбался, -лась, -лось, -лись.
Perfect	похвалился, -лась, -лось, -лись,	сразился, -лась, -лось, -лись.	nil.
Perfect of Unity .	nil.	nil.	{ улыбкулся -лась, -лось, -лись.
Iterative . . .	хваливался, -вался, -ваюсь, } -вался.	nil.	nil.
	I praised myself, &c.	I fought, &c.	I smiled, &c.



Imperfect Aspect.

<i>Singular Number.</i>	я буду ты будешь, онъ } она } будетъ, оно }	хвалиться, or сражаться, or улыбаться, I will praise myself, &c. I will fight, &c. I will smile, &c.
<i>Plural Number.</i>	мы будемъ, вы будете, они } онѣ } будутъ,	

Perfect Aspect.

<i>Singular Number.</i>		я	—	похваляюсь, or	сражусь.	}	
	ты	—	похваляишься, or	сразишься.			
	онъ	}	—	похвалятся, or	сразятся.		
	она						
	оно						
<i>Plural Number.</i>		мы	—	похваляемся, or	сразимся.	}	ни.
	вы	—	похваляетесь, or	сразитесь.			
	они	}	—	похвалятся, or	сразятся.		
	они						
				I will praise my-	I will fight, &c.		
				self, &c.			
<i>Perfect of Unity.</i>	ни.		ни.		ни.		я улыбнусь, I will smile, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Imperfect Aspect.

	хвалѣсь,	—	сражаѣсь,	—	улыбайсь.
пусть { онъ она оно }	хвалѣтся,	пусть { онъ она оно }	сражаѣтся,	пусть { онъ она оно }	улыбаѣтся.
	хвалѣтсѣсь,	—	сражаѣтсѣсь,	—	улыбайтсѣсь.
пусть { онѣ онѣ }	хвалѣются,	пусть { онѣ онѣ }	сражаѣются.	пусть { онѣ онѣ }	улыбаѣются.
	Praise thyself, &c.		Fight thou, &c.		Smile thou, &c.

Perfect Aspect.

	похваля́йся, —		спра́зисъ.	}	
пусть {	онѣ́	похва́лятся, пусть {	онѣ́		спра́зятся.
	онѣ́		онѣ́		
	похва́литесь, —		спра́зитесь.		
пусть {	онѣ́	похва́лятся, пусть {	онѣ́	спра́зятся.	
	онѣ́		онѣ́		

Praise thyself, &c. Fight thou, &c.



Perfect of Unity.

<i>nil.</i>	<i>nil.</i>	пусть $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{онъ} \\ \text{она} \\ \text{оно} \end{array} \right\}$ улыба ^и сь.
		улыб ^и тся.
		улыб ^и тесь.
<i>nil.</i>	<i>nil.</i>	пусть $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{они} \\ \text{онѣ} \end{array} \right\}$ улыба ^и т ^с я.
		улыб ^и т ^с я.
		Smile thou, &c.

PARTICIPLE.

Present Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{хвалящийся,} \\ \text{— аяся,} \\ \text{— еся,} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{сражающийся,} \\ \text{— щаяся,} \\ \text{— щееся,} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{улыбающийся.} \\ \text{— щаяся} \\ \text{— щееся.} \end{array} \right\}$
<i>Num.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>			
	<i>Neut.</i>			
<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{— яся,} \\ \text{— яся,} \\ \text{— яся,} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{— щияся,} \\ \text{— щияся,} \\ \text{— щияся,} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{— щияся.} \\ \text{— щияся.} \\ \text{— щияся.} \end{array} \right\}$
<i>Num.</i>	<i>Fem. & Neut.</i>			
		he who praises himself, &c.	he who fights, &c.	he who smiles, &c.

Aspects.

Past Tense.

Imperfect.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{хвалявшийся,} \\ \text{— щаяся,} \\ \text{— щееся,} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{сражавшийся,} \\ \text{— щаяся,} \\ \text{— щееся,} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{улыбавшийся.} \\ \text{— щаяся.} \\ \text{— щееся.} \end{array} \right\}$
<i>Num.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>			
	<i>Neut.</i>			
<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{— щияся,} \\ \text{— щияся,} \\ \text{— щияся,} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{— щияся,} \\ \text{— щияся,} \\ \text{— щияся,} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{— щияся.} \\ \text{— щияся.} \\ \text{— щияся.} \end{array} \right\}$
<i>Num.</i>	<i>Fem. & Neut.</i>			

Perfect.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{похвалявшийся} \\ \text{— щаяся,} \\ \text{— щееся,} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{сражавшийся,} \\ \text{— щаяся,} \\ \text{— щееся,} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{ nil.}$
<i>Num.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>			
	<i>Neut.</i>			
<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{— щияся,} \\ \text{— щияся,} \\ \text{— щияся,} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{— щияся,} \\ \text{— щияся,} \\ \text{— щияся,} \end{array} \right\}$	
<i>Num.</i>	<i>Fem. & Neut.</i>			

Perfect of Unity.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{ nil.}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{ nil.}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{улыбавшийся.} \\ \text{— щаяся.} \\ \text{— щееся.} \end{array} \right\}$
<i>Num.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>			
	<i>Neut.</i>			
<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>			$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{— щияся.} \\ \text{— щияся.} \\ \text{— щияся.} \end{array} \right\}$
<i>Num.</i>	<i>Fem. & Neut.</i>			
		he who praised himself, &c.	he who fought, &c.	he who smiled, &c.

GERUND.

Present Tense.

<i>All Numbers</i>	хвалясь,	сражаясь,	улыбаясь.
<i>and Genders.</i>	praising himself.	fighting.	smiling



Aspects.

*All Numbers
and Genders.*

Past Tense.

Imperfect . . .	хвали́вшись,	сража́вшись,	улыба́вшись.
Perfect	{ похва́лившись, } { похва́лся, }	{ сража́вшись, } { сража́сь. }	<i>nil.</i>
Perfect of Unity .	<i>nil.</i> having praised himself.	<i>nil.</i> having fought.	улыба́вшись. having smiled.

(3) Conjugation of Verbs of the Passive Voice :—

Aspects.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Imperfect . . .	быть хвали́му,	<i>or</i> награжда́ему,	<i>or</i> посыла́ему.
Perfect	быть похва́лену,	<i>or</i> награжде́ну,	<i>or</i> послану.
Iterative . . .	быва́ть хвали́му, to be praised.	<i>or</i> награжда́ему, to be rewarded.	<i>or</i> посыла́ему. to be sent.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Instead of the following antiquated method of conjugating verbs of the present tense and passive voice—Я есмь *or* Я бываю хвали́мъ, *or* награжда́емъ, *or* посыла́емъ, &c., I am praised, *or* rewarded, *or* sent, &c.—it is usual to invert the phraseology so as to convert the passive into an active form.

Ex. меня

тебя

его, её

насъ

васъ

ихъ

хвали́ть *or* награжда́ютъ *or* посыла́ютъ, &c., They praise, *or* reward,
or send me, &c.

Past Tense. (Passive Form.)

Imperfect Aspect.	я } ты } онъ }	былъ хвали́мъ,	<i>or</i> награжда́емъ, <i>or</i> посыла́емъ.
	она }	была хвали́ма,	<i>or</i> награжда́ема, <i>or</i> посыла́ема.
	оно }	было хвали́мо,	<i>or</i> награжда́емо, <i>or</i> посыла́емо.
	мы }	были хвали́мы,	<i>or</i> награжда́емы, <i>or</i> посыла́емы.
	вы }		
	они }		
	они }		

(Active Form.)

меня

тебя

его

её

насъ

васъ

ихъ

хвали́ли, *or* награжда́ли, *or* посыла́ли.

I was praised, &c. *or* rewarded, &c. *or* sent, &c.



(Passive Form.)

Aspects

Perfect	я	}	былъ	похва́ленъ,	or	награ́ждёнъ,	or	посла́нъ.
	ты							
	онъ							
	она́	}	была́	похва́лена,	or	награ́ждена,	or	посла́на.
	оно́							
	мы							
	вы	}	были́	похва́лены,	or	награ́ждены,	or	посла́ны.
	они́							
	они́							

I was praised, &c. or rewarded, &c. or sent, &c.

(Active Form.)

меня́ тебя́ его́, её насъ васъ ихъ	}		похва́лили,	or	награ́дили,	or	посла́ли.

(Passive Form.)

Iterative	я	}	быва́лъ	хва́люмъ,	or	награ́ждаемъ,	or	посыла́емъ.
	ты							
	онъ							
	она́	}	быва́ла	хва́люма,	or	награ́ждаема,	or	посыла́ема.
	оно́							
	мы							
	вы	}	быва́ли	хва́люмы,	or	награ́ждаемы,	or	посыла́емы.
	они́							
	они́							

(Active Form.)

меня́ тебя́ его́, её насъ васъ ихъ	}	быва́-	лю́	хва́лили,	or	награ́ждали,	or	посыла́ли.

lo they praised,

or rewarded, or sent me, &c.

Aspects.

Future Tense.

Imperfect Instead of using the now obsolete form of я́ буду́ хва́люмъ, I will be praised ; or награ́ждаемъ, rewarded ; or посыла́емъ, sent, &c., it is usual to say меня́́ бу́дутъ хва́лить, they will praise ; or награ́дить, reward ; or посыла́ть, send me, &c.

Perfect Я́ буду́ похва́ленъ, or награ́ждёнъ, or посла́нъ, &c. or меня́́, &c. похва́лятъ, or награ́дять, or пошлю́тъ, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Imperfect Пусть меня́́ хва́лятъ, let me be praised ; or награ́ждаютъ, rewarded ; or посыла́ютъ, sent, &c.

Perfect Пусть меня́́ похва́лятъ, let them praise ; or награ́дятъ, reward ; or пошлю́тъ, send me, &c.



PARTICIPLE.

Aspects.

Present Tense.

Sing. } Masc. { хвалѣмый, }	{ награждаемый, }	{ посылаемый. }
Num. } Fem. { ———— ая, }	{ ———— ая, }	{ ———— ая. }
	{ ———— ое, }	{ ———— ое. }
Plur. } Masc. { ———— ые, }	{ ———— ые, }	{ ———— ые, }
Num. } Fem. & Neut. { ———— ыя, }	{ ———— ыя, }	{ ———— ыя. }

he who is praised, &c. he who is rewarded, &c. he who is sent, &c.

Past Tense.

Imperfect.

Sing. } Masc. { хвалѣнный. }		
Num. } Fem. { ———— ая. }		
	{ ———— ое. }	
Plur. } Masc. { ———— ые. }		
Num. } Fem. & Neut. { ———— ыя. }		

nil.

nil.

Perfect.

Sing. } Masc. { похвалѣнный }	{ награждѣнный, }	{ посланный. }
Num. } Fem. { ———— ая, }	{ ———— ая, }	{ ———— ая. }
	{ ———— ое, }	{ ———— ое. }
Plur. } Masc. { ———— ые, }	{ ———— ые, }	{ ———— ые. }
Num. } Fem. & Neut. { ———— ыя, }	{ ———— ыя, }	{ ———— ыя. }

he who was praised, &c. he who was rewarded, &c. he who was sent, &c.

GERUND.

Present Tense.

All Numbers } будучи хвалѣмъ, or награждаемъ, or посылаемъ.
and Genders. } being praised. rewarded. sent.

Past Tense.

All Numbers } бывъ похвалѣнъ, or награждѣнъ, or посланъ.
and Genders. } having been praised. rewarded. sent.

§ 121. Conjugation of the Irregular Verbs.

The following Table exemplifies the manner of conjugating some of the Russian Irregular Verbs:—

INFINITIVE MOOD.		INDICATIVE MOOD.				IMPERATIVE MOOD.	
Nos.	Imperfect Aspect.	Perfect Aspect.	Present Tense.		Imperfect. Past.	Perfect. Past.	Perfect. Future.
			1st Pers. Sing.	2nd Pers. Sing.			
1	беречь	беречь, to take care.	берёгу	берёшь	берёхъ	берёхъ	берёгу
2	брать	взять, to take.	беру	берёшь	бралъ	взялъ	возьму
3	вести	повести, to carry, in a	веду	ведёшь	вёлъ	повёлъ	поведу
4	вести	повести, to lead.	веду	ведёшь	вёлъ	повёлъ	поведу
5	вечь	погнать, to drag.	гвозь	гвозь	гвозь	погнать	погвозь
6	гнать	изгнать, to gnaw.	гвозь	гвозь	гвозь	погнать	погвозь
7	давать	давать, to give.	даю	даёшь	давалъ	давалъ	дамъ
8	идти	пойти, to go.	иду	идёшь	идя	пошёлъ	пойду
9	класть	положить, to put.	кладу	кладёшь	кладъ	положилъ	положу
10	лзать	ползть, to climb.	лзу	лзёшь	лзъ	ползълъ	ползу
11	ложиться	лечь, to lie down.	ложусь	ложись	ложился	лгъ	лягу
12	мочь	сметь, to be able.	могу	можёшь	могъ	смогъ	смогу
13	нести	понести, to carry.	несу	несёшь	несъ	пнёсъ	пнесу
14	облекать	одеть, to clothe.	облекаю	облачёшь	облачалъ	облечу	облеку
15	обрёкать	обречь, to condemn.	обрёкаю	обрёкаешь	обрёкалъ	обрёкълъ	обрёку
16	пасти		пасу	пасёшь	пасъ	пастъ	пасу
17	печь	испечь, to bake.	пеку	печёшь	пёкъ	испечу	испеку
18	расти	вырасти, to grow.	расту	растёшь	росъ	выросту	вырасту
19	сидеть	сидеть, to sit down.	сажу	сидишь	сидя	сидя	сидю
20	стеречь	стеречь, to watch.	стерегу	стережёшь	стерегъ	постережу	постерегу
21	спасать	спасать, to save.	спасаю	спасаешь	спасалъ	спасу	спасу
22	стричь	стричь, to shave.	стригу	стрижёшь	стригъ	остригу	остригу
23	сечь	сечь, to hew.	сёку	сечёшь	сёкъ	высечу	высечу
24	отвергать	отвергать, to cast away.	отвергаю	отвергаешь	отвергалъ	отвергну	отвергну
25	отвергать	отвергать, to open.	отвергаю	отвергаешь	отвергалъ	отвергну	отвергну
26	трясти	потрясти, to shake.	трясу	трясёшь	трясъ	потрясу	потрясу
27	умирать	умереть, to die.	умираю	умираешь	умирая	умру	умру
28	есть	съесть, to eat up.	ёду	ёшь	ёлъ	съежъ	съежъ
29	ехать	поехать, to ride, or drive.	еду	едёшь	ёхъ	поеду	поеду
30	ехать		еду	едёшь	ёхъ	поеду	поеду

Obs.—Of the irregular verbs inserted in this Table, only two are used in the Aspect of the Perfect of Unity, viz. (No. 27) *трясти*—*тряхнѣть*, and (No. 22) *стричь*—*стригнѣть*; whereas in the Iterative Aspect the following are found:—(No. 3) *вести*, (No. 4) *вести*—*вѣживать*, (No. 13) *нести*—*нашивать*, (No. 23) *сечь*—*сѣкать*, (No. 29) *есть*—*ѣсть*, (No. 30) *ехать*—*ѣздить*. The verb *мочь* (No. 12) is not used in the future tense of the Imperfect Aspect. One cannot, therefore, say *Я буду* or *Мы будемъ мочь*.

N.B.—Those verbs which are printed in italics entirely deviate from the general rule.



§ 122. RULES FOR THE CONJUGATION OF RUSSIAN VERBS.

For the conjugation of Russian Verbs there are many rules, but there are also a large number of exceptions to them. We will note only those rules which may be pronounced steadfast, *i.e.* such as admit of the least number of exceptions.

I. *Rules for the Infinitive Mood.*

(1) The infinitive mood of Russian Verbs of the imperfect aspect generally ends in *ть* preceded by any of the vowels *а, е, и, о, у, ы, ъ, ѵ, я*. *Еж.* чита*ть*, to read; ре*ть*, to rub; хва*ть*, to praise; ко*ть*, to prick; тон*ть*, to sink; ро*ть*, to dig; им*ть*, to have; забав*ть*, to amuse. We also find the same termination *ть* preceded by the consonants *з* and *с*. *Еж.* лѣз*ть*, to climb; грыз*ть*, to gnaw; плес*ть*, to plait; цвѣс*ть*, to bloom. A very few verbs have their infinitive mood in *чь* and *ми*; such as влеч*чь*, to drag; ид*ти*, to go (on foot).

(2) The infinitive mood of Russian Verbs of the perfect aspect likewise generally ends in *ть*. This termination has, however, various prefixes. Some verbs form their perfect aspect in a way peculiar to themselves—

<i>Еж.</i> отлича <i>ть</i> ,	отлич <i>ть</i> ,	to distinguish.
приним <i>ть</i> ,	прин <i>ть</i> ,	to receive.
одѣв <i>ть</i> ,	одѣ <i>ть</i> ,	to dress.
брат <i>ь</i> ,	взят <i>ь</i> ,	to take.

Others, in order to form their perfect aspect, take as prefixes various prepositions :

<i>Еж.</i> люб <i>ить</i> ,	полюб <i>ить</i> ,	to love.
пис <i>ать</i> ,	напис <i>ать</i> ,	to write.

Others, again, borrow a perfect aspect from compound verbs analogous to themselves :

<i>Еж.</i> бер <i>ечь</i> ,	сбер <i>ечь</i> ,	to guard (which is from the verb <i>сберѣг<i>ать</i></i>).
гот <i>овить</i> ,	пригот <i>овить</i> ,	to prepare (which is from the verb <i>пригот<i>овлять</i></i>).
смотр <i>ѣть</i> ,	посмотр <i>ѣть</i> ,	to behold (which is from the verb <i>посм<i>атривать</i></i>).



(3) The infinitive mood of verbs of the aspect of the perfect of unity ends in *нѣть*. *Еж. мигнѣть*, to wink; *свѣснѣть*, to give a whistle; *дѣрунѣть*, to give a pull.

(4) The infinitive mood of verbs of the iterative aspect ends in *нѣть* and *нѣть*. *Еж. хажѣнѣть*, to be in the habit of walking; *вѣдѣнѣть*, to be in the habit of seeing; *чѣтѣнѣть*, to read often.

Note.—But few Russian verbs have the iterative aspect, which can in good style and conversation be used, and therefore this aspect should be employed with great discernment. Verbs ending in *нѣть* and *нѣть* cannot have an iterative aspect. *Еж. разсмѣтрѣнѣть*, to examine; *обязѣнѣть*, to oblige, &c.

II. Rules for the Indicative Mood.

(1) The first person singular number, present tense, has two terminations, viz. in *ю* and *ѣ*. Before the latter there is always a consonant. *Еж. иду*, I go; *сѣжу*, I sit down. The terminations of the second person of the same number and tense are in *еши* and *иши* respectively, and those of the third person of the same number and tense in *етъ* and *итъ*. The terminations of the first person, plural number, present tense, are *емъ* and *имъ*; of the second person of the same number and tense *ете*, *ите*; of the third person of the same number and tense (of verbs of the first conjugation only) *ютъ* or *ятъ*. Thus it will be found that the second person of the singular number, present tense, of verbs of the first conjugation has *еши* for its termination; and so the third person of the plural number, present tense, of verbs of this conjugation will end in *ютъ* or *ятъ*. *Еж. читаеши*, thou readest; *читаютъ*, they read; *ведѣши*, thou leadest; *ведутъ*, they lead; similarly the second person of the same number and tense of verbs of the second conjugation has *иши*. Consequently the third person of the plural number will be in *атъ* or *итъ*: *Еж. молчиши*, thou art silent; *молчатъ*, they are silent; *смѣриши*, thou gazest; *смѣряютъ*, they gaze. Amongst verbs of the second conjugation there are two only which do not follow this rule, viz., *бѣжиши*, thou runnest; *бѣгутъ*, they run (not *бѣжѣютъ*); *хочѣши*, thou desirest; *хотѣютъ*, they desire (not *хочѣютъ*).

(2) Verbs which terminate in the first person, singular number, of the present tense in *ю*, change *ѣ* in the second and third persons



singular, and in the first and second persons plural into *ю*. *Ex.* *берѣю*, I take care, &c.; *берѣжѣшь*, *берѣжѣтъ*, *берѣжѣмъ*, *берѣжѣте*. In the third person of the plural number they retain the letter *ѣ*; thus, *берѣжѣмъ*, *берѣжѣтъ*, they watch.

(3) Verbs which terminate in the first person, singular number, of the present tense in *ку*, change *к* in the second and third persons singular, and in the first and second persons plural, into *и*. *Ex.* *влѣку*, I attract; *влѣчѣшь*, *влѣчѣтъ*, *влѣчѣмъ*, *влѣчѣте*. In the third person of the plural number they retain the letter *к*; thus, *влѣчѣмъ*, *влѣчѣтъ*, they cook.

(4) Monosyllabic Verbs, which terminate in *умъ*, change *умъ* in the first person singular of the present tense into *ю*. *Ex.* *пумъ*, to drink; *шумъ*, to sew; *вумъ*, to twine; *бумъ*, to beat; *пью*, *вью*, *бью*. To this rule the verb *брумъ*, to shave, is an exception, as it makes *брюю*, &c.

(5) The present tense is used sometimes in the sense of the future. *Ex.* *завтра Я идѣю въ деревню*, To-morrow I am going to the village.

(6) The past tense of verbs of the imperfect and perfect aspects terminates in *лъ*. It is formed, as a general rule, from the infinitive mood of the imperfect and perfect aspects by changing *ть* into *лъ*. *Ex.* *читать* to read, *читалъ*, *хотѣть* to desire, *хотѣлъ*; *мѣть* to knead, *мѣлъ*. When the infinitive mood terminates in *чь*, the termination of the past tense is generally found to be either in *къ* or *лъ*. *Ex.* *влѣчь* to attract, *влѣкъ*, *беречь* to guard, *берѣкъ*. Similarly, when the infinitive mood terminates in *сти*, *зми*, the termination of the past tense is in *съ* or *зъ*. *Ex.* *нести* to bring, *нѣсъ*; *везти* to carry, *вѣзъ*. The exceptions are: *цвѣсти* to blossom, and *вести* to lead, whose past tenses are *цвѣлъ* and *вѣлъ* respectively.

(7) The termination of the past tense of verbs of the aspect of perfect of unity is in *нулъ*; thus, *мѣнѣть* to work, makes *мѣнулъ*.

(8) The termination of the past tense of verbs of the iterative aspect is in *валъ* or *видалъ*. The past tenses of both the perfect of unity and iterative aspects are derived from their respective infinitive moods by changing *ть* into *лъ*: *Ex.* *хаживать*, to make a practice of going, *хаживалъ*. Verbs which do not possess an iterative aspect replace the want of one by adding the word *бывалъ*



to the past tense of the imperfect aspect : *Ех. Я бывало встрѣчалъ, I used to meet.*

(9) The future tense of verbs of the imperfect aspect is formed by prefixing the future tense of the auxiliary verb *быть* to the infinitive mood of the verb which is being conjugated : *Ех. Я буду хвалить, ты будешь хвалить, &c., I will praise, &c.*

(10) The future tense of verbs of the perfect aspect has the same terminations as has the present tense of verbs of the imperfect aspect. *Ех. Я похвалю, ты похвалишь, &c., I will praise, &c.*

(11) The future tense of the aspect of the perfect of unity terminates in *ну, нѣшь, &c.* It is formed from the infinitive mood of the same aspect by casting away the final letters *ть*; thus, *двинуть*, to move, makes *двинну, двинѣшь, &c.*

III. The Imperative Mood.

(1) As a general rule, only two persons of the imperative mood are used, viz. the 2nd and 3rd : *Ех. читай* read (ты, *thou*, being understood), *пусть онъ, она* or *онó, читае́тъ, чита́йте* (вы), *пусть они* or *они́ чита́ютъ*. There are cases, however, in which the 1st person may be used ; for example, *Будь я богаты, Я бы помогъ ему*, were I rich, I would assist him. In the same way, the 1st person plural of the present or future tenses of verbs of the perfect aspect is used for the 1st person plural of the imperative mood ; thus, *идёмъ, ѣдемъ, пойдёмъ, поѣдемъ*, let us go, let us eat, &c. In such instances the suffix *те* is frequently added to the 1st person plural of the imperative mood : *Ех. побѣжимте, сядемте*, let us run, let us sit down.

(2) Sometimes the infinitive mood is used in place of the imperative ; thus, *Молча́ть ! Не шумѣ́ть !* Be silent ! Do not make a noise !

(3) In the practice of a high style of conversation or writing, to the 3rd person of the imperative mood is added the particle *да* ; for example, *да встрѣ́нута* instead of *пусть онъ встрѣ́нута*, let him enter.

IV. The Participles.

§ 123. The active participles of verbs of the active and neuter voices terminate as follows :—The present participle in *ущй, ущая, уще*, for the masc., fem., and neut. genders, respectively. This participle



is derived from the 3rd person, plural number, present tense, indicative mood, by changing the final letters *мѣ* into *иѣ*: *Ех. смѣрѣмѣ*, they regard; *смѣрѣиѣ*, &c., he who regards, &c. The past participle in *виѣ*, *виѣа*, *виѣе*, for the masc., fem., and neut. genders, respectively. This participle is derived from the singular number, past tense, indicative mood, by changing *ѣ* into *виѣ*: *Ех. смѣрѣѣ*, I regarded; *смѣрѣвиѣ*, &c., he who regarded, &c. In the case of verbs which have not the letter *ѣ* in the formation of their past tense, the final letter *ѣ* of that tense is changed into *иѣ*, &c. *Ех. росѣ*, he grew; *росиѣ*, &c., he who grew, &c. The past participles of the following verbs are as follows:—*вѣсмѣ* to lead, *вѣѣ*, *вѣдиѣ*; *идѣ*, to go, *иѣѣ*, *иѣдиѣ*; *цвѣсмѣ*, to blossom, *цвѣѣ*, *цвѣиѣ*; *падѣ*, to fall, *пѣѣ*, *пѣдиѣ*.

§ 124. To the terminations of the participles of verbs of the redective, reciprocal, and common voices, the particle *ѣа* is added. *Ех. смѣрѣиѣѣа*, he who regards; *смѣрѣвиѣѣа*, he who regarded; &c.

§ 125. The participles of verbs of the passive voice are derived only from verbs of the active voice. The present participle of verbs of the passive voice ends in *мый*. This participle is formed from the 1st person, plural number, present tense, indicative mood, of the active voice, by changing the final letter *ѣ* into *иѣ*, *аѣ*, *еѣ*, (for the masc., fem., and neut. genders respectively). *Ех. хвалѣмѣ*, we praise; *хвалимый*, &c., he who is praised; &c. The present passive participles of the following verbs form an exception to this rule:—*искѣтъ*, to seek, *искомый*; *пасѣтъ*, to pasture, *пасомый*; *вѣсмѣ*, to lead, *ведомый*. The past participle of verbs of the passive voice ends in *ный* or *тый*, &c. This participle is formed from the singular number, past tense, indicative mood, active voice, by changing the final letters *ѣ* of that tense into *иѣ* or *тиѣ*. *Ех. дѣлѣѣ*, he made, *дѣланныѣ*, he who is made; *шилѣ*, he sewed; *шитое*, that which is sewn; &c. The following verbs form exceptions to the above rule:—*хвалѣтъ*, to praise, *хваленный*; *носѣтъ*, to carry, *ношенный*; *прощѣтъ*, to pardon, *прощенный*; *забывѣтъ*, to forget, *забытый* and *забѣнный*.

Obs.—The present participle of a verb of the passive voice can only be formed by means of either of the two neuter verbs *бывѣтъ* and *обитѣтъ*.



§ 126. In the Russian language there are no other future participles than that of the verb *быть*, viz. *будущий* -*ал* -*е* -*е* -*и*.

§ 127. Participles are declined as nouns adjective.

§ 128. Participles of the passive voice have both full and shortened terminations; thus, from the full forms come the following shortened forms: *уважаемый*, -*ал* -*ое*, respected, *уважаемо* -*а* -*о*; *читанный* -*ал* -*ое*, read, *читано* -*а* -*о*.

§ 129. As a general rule, participles with full terminations are confined to writing and to books, whereas in conversation the shortened forms of such participles are more often met with. *Еж.* *Этотъ домъ хорошо построенъ*, This house (is) well built; *Эта книга прочитана*, This book (is) read *through*; *Приказаніе исполнено*, The order (is) executed. In conversation are likewise used such participles as have the meaning of nouns adjective; for instance, *Онъ сущій ребёнокъ*, He is a *regular* child; *раненый офицеръ*, a wounded officer; *непроходимый лѣсъ*, an impenetrable forest; &c.

V. Gerunds.

§ 130. Gerunds of the present tense of verbs of the active and neuter voices end in *а*, *я*, or *ючи* and *ючи*. *Еж.* *стуча* knocking, *сидя* sitting, *читаа* or *читаючи* reading, *пишучи* writing.

§ 131. The gerunds of the past tense of such verbs end in *е* or *вши*. *Еж.* *сидѣе*, *сидѣвши*, having sat, &c.

§ 132. The first noted terminations of gerunds of either of the above tenses (those in *а*, *я*, *е*) are shortened, whereas those last noted (in *ючи*, *ючи*, *вши*) are full. The former are used in ordinary writing and in conversation, the latter in less refined language, or in the vulgar tongue.

§ 133. The gerunds of the present tense, like the participles of the same tense, are formed from the 3rd person, plural number, present tense, indicative mood, of the verb, by changing *аѣ* into *а*, and *аѣ*, *ѣѣ* and *ѣѣ* into *я*. *Еж.* *молчаѣ* they are silent, *молча*; *хѣѣѣ*, they go, *хѣѣ*; *ведѣѣѣ*, they lead, *ведѣ*; *желѣѣѣ*, they wish, *желѣѣ*.

§ 134. The gerunds of the past tense are formed from past



participles by changing the termination *вший* into *ши* or *съ*. *Ех.* молча*вший*, молча*шши*, молча*съ*, having been silent; написа*вший*, or написа*шши*, having written.

§ 135. In the case of verbs of the reflective, reciprocal, and common voices, the particles *сь* and *ся* are respectively added to the shortened form of gerunds of the present tense, and to the full forms of gerunds of the past tense. *Ех.* прѣча*сь*, hiding, спрята*шши*сь, having hidden, &c.

§ 136. To gerunds of the present tense, passive force (which are but seldom used) is prefixed the future gerund of the auxiliary verb *быть*: *Ех.* б*уду*ши хвали*мъ*, being praised. In like manner, to gerunds of the past tense, passive voice, the gerund of the past tense of the same verb is prefixed: *Ех.* бы*въ* хвален*ъ* or похвален*ъ*, having been praised.

§ 137. Gerunds have sometimes the meanings of adverbs. *Ех.* онъ пише*тъ* сто*я*, he writes *standing*, &c. Gerunds of this kind are called *verbal adverbs* (отглагольное нарѣчiе).

THE ADVERB.

§ 138. An Adverb is generally used with a Verb, in order to show the quality, circumstances, and mode of action. *Ех.* Я шѣл*ъ* тихо, I went *quietly*; Онъ прог*у*ливал*ся* вчера вер*х*омъ, He went out *yesterday on horseback*. Certain adverbs are also placed before other parts of speech:—(a) Examples of those preceding nouns substantive: мно*ю* трудо*въ*, *many* labours; нѣско*лько* солдатъ, *several* soldiers; вза*мѣ*н*у* денегъ, *in lieu* of money; вмѣ*сто* книгъ, *in place* of books.—(b) Examples of those preceding nouns adjective: онъ о*чень* прилежен*ъ*, he is *very* industrious; в*есьма* полезная книга, an *exceedingly* useful book.—(c) Examples of adverbs coupled with others, in order to intensify the meaning which it is desired should be conveyed: в*есьма* хорош*о*, *exceedingly* good; о*чень* близ*ко*, *very* near; гораз*до* ранѣе, *much* earlier; едва примѣ*тно*, *scarcely* perceptible.

§ 139. According to their respective significations, adverbs are classed as follows:—

(1) *Adverbs of Quality*:—These denote the quality or mode of action, in answer to the questions *какъ?* how? *какимъ образомъ?*



in what manner? *Ex.* Я провож^у (from провожд^{ать}) время хорошо, I pass time *well*; Ты всё дѣлаешь какъ ниб^{удь}, Thou doest every-thing *anyhow*; Онъ любитъ прогуливаться пѣшк^{омъ}, He likes to take his exercise *on foot*; &c.

(2) *Adverbs of Quantity*:—(a) Answering to the question, сколько? how much? how many? *Ex.* много, мало, нѣсколько, однажды, &c.—(b) Answering to the question, во-сколько? how many times? *Ans.* вдвое two-fold, впятьеро five-fold, &c.—(c) Answering to the question, на-сколько? into how many times? *Ans.* на-двое in two, на-четыре, into four, &c.

(3) *Adverbs of Place*:—These answer to the questions—*идь?* where? *куд^а?* whither? *откуд^а?* whence? from what place? *Answers*: здѣсь here, тутъ here or there, тамъ there, вездѣ every-where, нигдѣ nowhere, гдѣ-ниб^{удь} somewhere or other, дома at home, туда thither, сюда hither, домой homewards, оттуда thence, отсюда hence, издали from afar, снаружи from without. To this class of adverbs belong also certain nouns substantive, used in the instrumental case, that is, when such signify the way by which one travels: Онъ ѣхалъ моремъ и дорогою захворалъ, He went *by sea*, and fell ill on the road.

(4) *Adverbs of Time*:—These answer to the question, когда when? *Answers*: сегодня to-day, завтра to-morrow, нынѣ at present, днѣмъ by day, ночью by night, прежде before, послѣ after, часто often, рѣдко seldom, рано early, поздно late, &c. To this class of adverbs belong also уже already, еще still, again, всё always, &c.

(5) *Adverbs of Precedence*, such as сперва first, at first, сначала first, at first sight, снова anew, опять again, во-первыхъ, firstly, во-вторыхъ secondly, &c.

(6) *Adverbs of Intensity and Augmentation*, such as весьма extremely, очень, гораздо much, слишкомъ too much, крайне to the utmost, &c.

(7) *Adverbs denoting diminution or decrease*, such as едва scarcely, чуть hardly, насилу with difficulty, почти almost, &c.

(8) *Adverbs denoting sufficiency*: довольно enough, полно fully, б^{удетъ} that will do, enough, &c.

(9) *Interrogative Adverbs*, such as когда? when? зачѣмъ?



why? для чего? for what? гдѣ? where? куда? whither? неужели? is it possible? indeed! &c.

(10) *Affirmative Adverbs*, such as по́длинно really, indeed, истинно verily, въ са́момъ дѣлѣ in fact, да yes, такъ so, дѣйстви́тельно actually, ко́нечнo of course, &c.

(11) *Negative Adverbs*, such as не no, нѣтъ not, не такъ not so, ника́къ by no means, ни́мало not at all, ни́сколько not any, отню́дь by no means, совсѣ́мъ не and во́все не not at all, &c.

(12) *Hypothetical Adverbs*, such as по-кра́йней мѣрѣ at least, авось it is to be hoped, чуть-ли scarcely, вѣ́рядъ-ли it is doubtful whether, мо́жетъ-быть perhaps, &c.

(13) *Exclusive Adverbs*, such as то́кмо, то́лько and ли́шь only, еди́нственнo solely, кро́мѣ besides, &c.

(14) *Adverbs of Comparison*, such as подо́бно like, наравнѣ́ on a level, та́кимъ образо́мъ in this manner, &c.

(15) *Adverbs denoting disparity or dissimilitude*, such as ина́че otherwise, напро́тивъ on the contrary, на-обо́ро́тъ *vice-versa*, &c.

(16) *Adverbs denoting partnership*, such as вмѣ́стѣ together, воо́бщѣ in general, generally, за-оди́о jointly, &c.

(17) *Adverbs denoting exchange*, such as вмѣ́сто instead of, вза́мѣнѣ, in lieu of, &c.

(18) *Adverbs of illustration*, such as именнo namely, то е́сть that is, какъ-то as follows, напримѣ́ръ for example, &c.

(19) *Adverbs denoting suddenness of action*, such as невзначáй unawares, внеза́пно unexpectedly, вдругъ all at once, мгнове́нно instantaneously, печáянно unexpectedly, &c.

(20) *Enclitical Adverbs employed in popular speech*, such as мо́лъ then, де said he, де́скать so to say, би́шь then, &c.

§ 140. All Adverbs, except the qualifying (ка́чественное), and adverbs of quantity (ко́личественное), are called *circumstantial* (обсто́ятельственное) adverbs.

§ 141. Adverbs denoting quality, which are derived from qualifying nouns adjective, have degrees of comparison, as, for example, хоро́шо good, лу́чше better; весе́ло joyous, весе́лѣ more joyous, весе́ль веселѣ merrier than all. Certain of the adverbs, too, which denote



quantity, place, and time, have likewise degrees of comparison, such as *много* much, *бо́льше* more, *бо́льше всѣхъ* more than all, *близко* near, *ближе* nearer, *всѣхъ ближе* nearer than all, *рано* early, *ранѣе* earlier, *всѣхъ ранѣе* earlier than all.

THE PREPOSITION.

§ 142. Prepositions indicate the relationship between objects. *Ел.* *ученикъ сѣлъ за столъ*, the pupil sat down *at* the table. Prepositions likewise serve to alter the meaning of the words to which they are prefixed: *Ел.* *до-ходъ* income, revenue, *у-ходъ* departure, *при-ходъ* arrival, *вос-ходъ* ascent, *перемѣнѣть* to alter, *размѣнѣть* to exchange.

§ 143. Prepositions are classed as separable and inseparable.

§ 144. The separable prepositions require after them the oblique cases noted below:—

- (1) *Genitive*: *безъ, безо* without, *для* for, *ради* for the sake of, *до* up to, *изъ* out of, *отъ* away from, *у* at, *изъ-за* from behind, *изъ-подъ* from under.
- (2) *Dative*: *къ, ко* to, towards.
- (3) *Accusative*: *про* concerning, *чрезъ, чѣрезъ* through, across, *сквозъ* through.
- (4) *Instrumental*: *надъ, надо* over.
- (5) *Prepositional*: *при* near, in the presence of.
- (6) *Genitive or Instrumental*: *мѣжду, межъ* between, among.
- (7) *Accusative or Instrumental*: *за* behind or for, *подъ* under, at, *предъ, передъ* before.
- (8) *Accusative or Prepositional*: *въ, во* in, into, *на* on, upon, against, *о, объ, обо* about.
- (9) *Genitive, Accusative or Instrumental*: *съ, со* from, with, together with.
- (10) *Dative, Accusative or Prepositional*: *по* by, up to, after.

§ 145. Amongst the class of separable prepositions may be reckoned also certain adverbs of place which govern the genitive case. *Ел.* *близъ* near to, *возлѣ* beside, *подлѣ* along, near, *около* about, *протѣвъ* opposite to, *мимо* by, *средѣ* in the midst of, *впередѣ* in front of, *позадѣ* behind.



§ 146. The inseparable prepositions are *воз, вы, низ, пере, пре* and *раз*. They do not alter the cases of the nouns which follow them, but they change the meaning of the word to which they are prefixed: *Ех.* годный suitable, *выгодный* profitable, *мѣна* exchange, *перемена* alteration, *строить* to build, *разстроить* to disarrange.

THE CONJUNCTION.

§ 147. A conjunction serves to connect either words or whole sentences. *Ех.* Иванъ и Пётръ пришлѣ, *John and Peter* came; Если я буду здоровъ то приѣду къ вамъ, *If I am well, then* I will come to you; Онъ или не хочетъ или не можетъ помочь мнѣ, *He either* does not wish to, *or* cannot, help me.

§ 148. Conjunctions are divided into the following:—

(1) *Copulative* (соединительный), such as *и* and, *даже* even, *притомъ* with this, *не только* and *не только* not only, *сверхъ-того* besides which, *также* likewise, *же* but, &c.

(2) *Partitive* (раздѣлительный): *или* and *либо* or, &c.

(3) *Explanatory* (изяснительный): *что* that, *будто* as if, *вѣдѣ* then, now you must know, *тогда какъ* whilst, *такъ что* so that, *такъ какъ* as, &c.

(4) *Reiterative* (повторительный): *ни-ни* neither—nor, *частію* and *отчасти* partly, *то-то* now—then, &c.

(5) *Comparative* (сравнительный): *какъ—такъ* as—so, *сколько* as much—so much, *пѣжели* than, *чѣмъ—тѣмъ* the more—the less, *такъ-же—какъ* both—and, &c.

(6) *Conditional* (условный) or *Suppositional* (предположительный): *если*, *если* if, *чтобы* in order to, *дабы* in order that, *когда бы* whenever, *то бы* in order that, *то* then, therefore, &c.

(7) *Concessive* (уступительный): *хотя* although, *пусть* be it so, *пускай* so be it, *пожалуй* if you like, &c.

(8) *Causal* (винословный): *ибо* for, *для того что* for the reason that, because, *потому что* because, &c.

(9) *Antithetical* (противоположный): *но* but, *однако* however, *впрочемъ* furthermore, *а* but, &c.



(10) *Conclusive* (заключительный): итакъ thus, посему for this reason, следовательно and стало быть consequently, наконецъ finally, at last, &c.

To the class of disjunctive conjunctions belongs likewise the particle *ли*, which is affixed to a word in order to express a question. *Еж.* Были ли вы в Москвѣ? *Have you been in Moscow?* Тотъ ли это домъ? *Is that the house?*

THE INTERJECTION.

§ 149. Interjections are exclamations¹ which serve to express various feelings.

§ 150. Their classification is as follows:—

- (1) of surprise: и! ахъ! ахтѣ! ба! ба! ой-ли! is it possible!
- (2) of approval: ай-да! исполать! hail! то-то? браво!
- (3) of joy: урѣ!
- (4) of assurance: ей-ей! право! right!
- (5) of call: эй! рей!
- (6) the answer to a call: а! ась! что! ау!
- (7) of laughter: ха! ха! хи! хи!
- (8) of indignation: тѣфу! фуй!
- (9) of incitement: ну! ну-те!
- (10) those which imply a proposal: на! на-те!
- (11) of fear: ой! ахтѣ!
- (12) of threat: ужъ! вотъ! добро!
- (13) of reproach: э! эхъ! ну-ужъ!
- (14) of prohibition: тѣ! цыцъ!
- (15) of sorrow and commiseration: охъ! увѣ!
- (16) of indication: вотъ! вонъ!

§ 151. Interjections likewise serve to express various sounds. *Еж.* бухъ! павъ! хлопъ! динь-динь-динь!

¹ As such exclamations are, for the most part, mere sounds, they cannot well be represented in every instance in another language. *Trans.*



SECOND PART

(Отдѣленіе Второе).

SYNTAX.

§ 152. Syntax expounds the rules for employing words so as to form intelligible speech.

§ 153. Speech is the expression of our thoughts by means of words.

§ 154. A short sentence expressed in words is called a *proposition* (предложѣніе). *Ex.* *Безкорыстіе есть добродѣтель*, disinterestedness is (a) virtue; *гордость порокъ*, pride (is a) vice; *они будутъ богаты*, they will be rich; &c.

§ 155. The proposition consists of two principal parts—the *subject* (подлежащее) and the *predicate* (сказуемое).

(1) The subject is any or everything spoken of in the proposition; such, for example, as has been indicated above in § 154, viz. *безкорыстіе*, *гордость*, *они*.

(2) The predicate is all that speaks of the subject; thus, in the same examples, *добродѣтель*, *порокъ*, *богаты*.

§ 156. The subject and the predicate are sometimes joined by the verb *быть*, to be, as is seen in the examples given in § 154. The verb *быть* in the forms of its present tense is, as a rule, omitted; thus, *гордость порокъ*, pride (is a) vice; *я бѣденъ*,¹ I (am) poor; *онъ богатъ*,² he (is) rich.

§ 157. The subject is, generally speaking, a noun in the nominative case. *Ex.* *Лѣто прошло*,³ *Summer* has past; *Тучи закрыли солнце*,

¹ Abbreviated form of *бѣдный*. *Trans.*

² Abbreviated form of *богатый*. *Trans.*

³ Neuter form of the adjective *прошлый*. *Trans.*



Clouds hid the sun ; &c. Other parts of speech may, however, take the place of a noun substantive as the subject. These are :—(a) a noun adjective or a participle : *Ех. Пользное предпочитается пріятному*, The *useful* is preferable to the agreeable ; *лѣнивый* не замѣчаетъ, что одно *настоящее* принадлежитъ намъ, The *idle* (*man*) does not perceive that the *present* alone belongs to us.—(b) Nouns numeral : *Ех. Тамъ тысячи пали за отчизну*, There *thousands* fell for fatherland ; &c.—(c) Pronouns : *Ех. Я пишу*, I write ; *Этотъ прилеженъ а тотъ лѣнивъ*, *This one* (is) diligent, but *that one* (is) lazy ; &c.—(d) Verbs in the infinitive mood : *Ех. Дѣлать другихъ счастливыми есть величайшее счастье*, To *make* others happy is the greatest happiness ; &c.—(e) Adverbs denoting time and place : *Сегодня тепло*, It is warm *to-day* ; *здесь весело, а тамъ скучно*, *Here* (it) is cheerful, but *there* (it) is dull. Adverbs of quantity may also represent the subject : *Ех. Мною погибло и мало спаслось*, *Many* perished, and *few* were saved.—(f) In a few cases interjections : *Ех. Прорепѣло ура!* There thundered forth *hurrah!* *Раздалось браво!* *Bravo* resounded !

§ 158. The predicate may be—(a) A noun substantive in the nominative case : *Ех. Скуча есть болѣзнь праздныхъ людей*, Weariness is the *ailment* of idle people ; &c.—(b) A noun adjective or a participle, with a shortened termination : *Ех. Вашъ опекунъ опытенъ и честенъ*, Your guardian (is) *experienced* and *honest* ; &c.—(c) A verb in the indicative or imperative mood : *Ех. Онъ читаетъ*, He *reads* ; *Помоги вамъ Богъ*, God *help* you ; &c.—(d) An adverb of quality : *Ех. Жить въ Петербургѣ пріятно, но очень дорого*, To live in St. Petersburg (is) *agreeable*, but very *expensive*.

Obs.—In a few cases a pronoun may take the place of the predicate. *Ех. Я не мы*, I (am) not *thou* ; &c.

§ 159. The subject and the predicate are called the principal parts or elements of the proposition, to which are joined the other and secondary parts that serve to illustrate and amplify the principal parts. The secondary parts consist of the *complement*, the *definition*, and the *circumstantial words*.

§ 160. The complement (*дополнительное*) illustrates or adds to the signification of the subject and of the predicate. It may be—(a) A noun substantive in any of the oblique cases : *Ех. Онъ любить музыку и пѣніе*, He loves *music* and *singing* ; &c.—(b) An



adjective or a participle when either of these parts of speech stands in the place of a noun substantive: *Ех. Онъ жалѣетъ унижаемо и слабаго*, He pities the *persecuted* (one) and the *weak*; &c.—(c) A personal pronoun, in any of the oblique cases, and a reflective pronoun: *Ех. Мы ожидали тебѣ*, We have expected *thee*; *Онъ думаетъ о себѣ*, He thinks of *himself*.—(d) A verb in the infinitive mood: *Ех. Онъ любитъ читать*, He likes to *read*; &c.

§ 161. The *definition* (опредѣлительное) points to the quality or to any of the attributes, both of the subject and of the predicate, as well as of the complement. The definition may be either an adjective or numeral, or a pronoun (except a personal, relative, and reflective). The definition answers to the question *какой?* of what kind? *чей?* whose? *какой?* which? *сколько?* how much? *сколько?* how many? *Ех. За всю эту обширную усадьбу нашъ богатый сосѣдъ заплатилъ сто тысячъ рублей*, For *all this vast farm* our rich neighbour paid a *hundred thousand roubles*; &c.

§ 162. *Circumstantial words* (обстоятельственные слова) are expressed by the various parts of speech in the proposition which indicate *place, time, mode, and cause or object* of the action:—(a) To indicate the *place* of action the following questions serve: *гдѣ?* where? *куда?* whither? *откуда?* whence? *Ех. Онъ былъ въ Римѣ и видалъ тамъ папу*, He was in *Rome*, and *there* saw the Pope; &c.—(b) To indicate the *time* of action there are the interrogatives *когда?* when? *какъ?* how? *долго-ли?* how long? *Ех. На праздникахъ онъ занятъ былъ каждый день съ утра до вечера*, During the *holidays* he was occupied *each day from morning till evening*.—(c) To indicate the *mode* of action the questions are *какъ?* how? *какимъ образомъ?* in what manner? *Ех. Онъ трудится неутомимо*, He labours *indefatigably*.—(d) To indicate the *cause or object* of the action, the questions are *почему?* why? *для чего?* for what? *зачѣмъ?* why? *отчего?* from which cause? *Ех. Всѣ вооружились для защиты отечества*, All have armed themselves for the *defence* of fatherland.

Obs.—From the examples here adduced it is apparent that nouns substantive are used in the oblique cases, both as circumstantial words as well as complements. The difference consists in this, that the latter class of words answer to the questions *кого?* *чего?* *кому?* *къ?* &c.; whilst the former correspond with the interrogative adverbs *гдѣ?* *когда?* *почему?* &c.



§ 163. Nouns substantive coupled with adjectives, when found separately in the proposition, and serving to illustrate another substantive, are said to be *in apposition*. *Ex.* Петербургъ, великолѣпная столица Россіи, основанъ Петромъ Великимъ, *St. Petersburg, the magnificent capital of Russia, (was) founded by Peter the Great ; &c.*

§ 164. *Appositions* (приложѣніе) likewise have their own complements and definitions, as is apparent from the preceding example : великолѣпная столица Россіи.

§ 165. A proper noun, or an appellative noun, may also be used as an apposition. *Ex.* Царь Іоáннъ, *Tsar John ; Рѣка Амѣръ, River Amoor ; &c.*

§ 166. *Address* expressed by the vocative case is sometimes found in the beginning, middle, or end of a proposition : *Ex.* Я ожидаю тебѣ, любезный другъ, *I expect thee, dear friend.* *Introductory words*, such as Слава Бóгу, *Glory to God ; ка́жется, it seems ; можетъ быть, perhaps, &c.,* are likewise inserted : *Ex.* Вы, ка́жется, устали, *It seems you are tired.* Neither the *address* nor the *introductory words* enter into the composition of the proposition, and can be omitted without interfering with its sense.

§ 167. The principal parts of the proposition can also be omitted. In that case the subject or the predicate will be understood. *Ex.* Хожу по полямъ и наблюдаю за рабóрами, *I walk along the fields and look after the works.* Here there are expressed the predicates alone, the subject *я* being in each case understood.

§ 168. With *impersonal* verbs the predicate is in every case expressed without the subject or a person ; hence the proposition itself is said to be *impersonal* : *Ex.* Морóзумъ, *it freezes ; вѣримъ, one believes ; &c.*

§ 169. Propositions, according to their construction, are *simple* or *compound*. A *simple* proposition is confined to one sentence *only*, and consists of but one subject and one predicate : *Ex.* Надѣжда улаждáетъ жизнь нашу, *Hope charms our life.* A *compound* proposition embraces two or more sentences, and is therefore made up of two or more propositions : *Ex.* Надѣжда улаждáетъ жизнь нашу, мечты украшáютъ её, а страсти сокращáютъ, *Hope charms our life, dreams embellish it, and passions shorten (it) ; &c.*



§ 170. Propositions, according to their signification, may be *principal*, *subordinate*, and *introductory*.

(1) A *principal* proposition comprises some main idea, has its own separate sense, and does not depend on any other proposition: *Ex.* Мой братъ, который недавно произведёнъ въ офицеры, отправился въ походъ, *My brother, who not long ago was promoted to (be) an officer, has set out for a campaign; &c.*

(2) A *subordinate* proposition, on the other hand, depends on the principal proposition, which it illustrates, and may be joined both to the subject and to the predicate: not so complements, definitions and circumstantial words. For instance, in the preceding example, the subordinate proposition is joined to the subject. *Subordinate* are coupled with main propositions by means of grammatical parts of speech, viz. relative pronouns, verbs in the form of participles and gerunds, adverbs of time and place, and conjunctions.

(3) An *introductory* proposition is not connected either with a main or subordinate proposition, and may be omitted without upsetting the sense of the passage in which it occurs. *Ex.* Вы, я думаю, скоро кончите дѣло, *You, I think, will soon finish (your) business.* An introductory proposition cannot be placed at the beginning of a sentence: if it is so placed it becomes the principal, and what was the principal is turned into the subordinate proposition; thus, Я думаю что вы скоро кончите дѣло. Here я думаю has become the main proposition, and the rest of the sentence has been turned into a subordinate proposition.

§ 171. To a principal or to a subordinate proposition is sometimes joined a *quoted* proposition, comprising some lengthy passage introduced without change: *Ex.* Императоръ Александръ I. сказалъ народу, "Я вступаю не врагомъ а возвращаю вамъ миръ и торговлю," *The Emperor Alexander I. said to the people, "I come not as an enemy, but to restore to you peace and commerce."*

§ 172. Propositions, according to variety of expression, may be—

(1) *Narrative*, or such as contain the illustration of any sort of subject, or simply a tale concerning it: *Ex.* мечъ былъ первымъ властелиномъ людей, по однѣмъ законамъ могли быть основаніемъ ихъ гражданскаго счатья, *The sword was the first sovereign of the*



people, but the laws alone could be the foundation of their civic happiness.

(2) *Interrogative*, or such as suggest questions:—*Ех. Зачѣмъ проходимъ мы безъ вниманія мимо трудовъ земледѣльца, проливающаго потъ надъ собственною полосою*, Why do we pass by without notice the labours of an agriculturist who pours out his sweat over his own strip of land?

(3) *Exclamatory*, or those which give utterance to a cry of surprise, or of some strong feeling: *Ех. Двадцать три миллиона христіанскихъ душъ призываются къ новой жизни, къ сознанію своего человѣческаго достоинства!* Twenty-three millions of Christian souls are called to a new life, to the recognition of their own human worth!

(4) *Imperative*, which express a wish, command, or prohibition: *Ех. Награждайте добродѣтель, просвѣщайте людей, усовершенствуйте воспитаніе*, Reward virtue, enlighten the people, perfect education.

Obs.—Imperative propositions may be—(a) *impressive*, or those giving expression to a precise injunction. The construction of such entails the addition of the conjunction *же* to the imperative mood: *Ех. читай же громче*, read (thou) louder; &c.—(b) *softening*, or such as are employed in ordinary conversation and in popular phraseology. These are formed by means of the addition of the particle *ка* to the imperative mood: *Ех. Скажи ка мнѣ*, Prithce tell me; &c.

(5) *Hypothetical* or *conditional*, or such as are formed by the addition of the conjunction *бы* to the past tense of a verb: *Ех. Когда бы вы познакомились съ нимъ, то полюбили бы его*, Had you become acquainted with him, you would have liked him; &c.

§ 173. *Compound* propositions are formed—

(1) By coupling one principal proposition with another by means of conjunctions. *Ех. На Бога уповай, а самъ не плошай*, Hope in God, and be not careless; &c.

(2) By coupling *principal* with *subordinate* propositions, by means of the various grammatical parts of speech (*vide* § 170):



Ех. Исторія есть наука, которая изображаетъ въ связномъ разсказѣ существенныя перемѣны въ жизни народовъ или государствъ, History is the science which depicts in a connected narrative the actual changes in the life of peoples or of sovereignties. A subordinate proposition may occur at the beginning of a sentence: *Ех.* Если не сумѣешь сказать въ немногихъ словахъ того, чѣмъ полно сердце, то много-рѣчью только разведёшь водою собственное чувство, If thou canst not say in a few words that with which (thy) heart (is) full, then with much speech thou only dilutest thine own feeling with water; &c.

§ 174. Speech is formed by coupling simple or compound propositions possessing some connection of their own.

§ 175. Speech is either *periodical* or *abrupt*.—*Periodical* speech consists of several compound propositions. *Ех.* Я готовился быть свидѣтелемъ торжества великолѣпнаго: но торжество, видѣнное мною превзошло моё ожиданіе. . . . Такое же чувство, какое потрясало мою дѣшу, когда представились мнѣ въ первый разъ Альпы, когда и увидѣлъ Римъ посреди ея запустѣвшей равнины, когда подходилъ къ храму Святаго Петра, и остановился подъ его изумительнымъ сводомъ. I made myself ready to be a witness of a magnificent triumph: but the triumph which I saw exceeded my expectation. . . . The same sort of feeling agitated my mind when the Alps were presented to me for the first time, when I saw Rome amidst her (*lit.* its) desolated ruins, when I came beneath the temple of St. Peter, and remained beneath its amazing vault; &c.—*Abrupt* speech consists of several simple principal propositions, coupled by grammatical parts of speech. *Ех.* чувство усталости исчезло: силы мой возобновились: дыханіе моё стало легко. The feeling of fatigue disappeared: my strength was renewed: my breathing became easy, &c.

§ 176. Syntax embraces the rules: (1) of the *concord* (согласованіе); (2) *government* (управленіе); (3) *arrangement* (размѣщеніе), of words; and (4) *punctuation* (препинаніе).

I. CONCORD OF WORDS.

§ 177. Concord of words signifies their regular coupling in all parts of the proposition.



§ 178. The most important rules under this head are the following:—

(1) The subject and the predicate, when expressed by declinable parts of speech, agree in case, but in gender and number they may differ when the predicate is a noun substantive: *Ex.* Калмыки *наро́дъ* кочующий, The Kalmucks, a nomad race, &c.

(2) When the verb *быть* indicates a temporary condition, the predicate is used in the instrumental case: *Ex.* Братъ мой тогда *былъ каде́томъ*, My brother was then a cadet; *Пе́рвые бу́дутъ послѣдними* и *послѣдніе пе́рвыми*, The first shall be last, and the last first; &c.

(3) A predicate expressed by a verb or participle with a shortened termination always agrees with the subject in gender, number and person: *Ex.* Домъ *проданъ*, the house has been sold; *деревня куплена*, the village has been bought; *письма отпращаны*, the letters have been despatched; &c.

(4) Definitions agree with those words which they define in gender, number and case: *Ex.* мно́гіе ди́кіе наро́ды покло́няются небеснымъ свѣ́тлѣмъ, many wild races worship the heavenly luminaries; &c.

(5) An apposition agrees with its substantive in case, whilst it may differ from it in gender and number: *Ex.* Же́лѣзо, по́лезный ме́талъ, нахо́дится у насъ въ изобѣ́лїи, Iron, a most useful metal, is found with us in great abundance; &c.

(6) When there are two nouns (an *appellative* and a *proper*) in apposition signifying one and the same object, but of a different gender and number, the predicate agrees as to these with the appellative noun: *Ex.* Го́родъ Аѣны сла́вился въ дре́вности, The town of Athens was famous in antiquity; &c.

(7) In the case of titles, such as Вели́чество Majesty, Высочество Highness, Свѣ́лость Serene Highness, &c., the words defined by them agree with them in gender: *Ex.* Импе́раторское Вели́чество, Imperial Majesty; Ва́ша Свѣ́лость, Your Serene Highness, &c.;—but the predicates belonging to them agree in gender with the personage to whom the title relates: *Ex.* Его́ Импе́раторское Вели́чество изво́лилъ возвра́титься изъ Москвы́, His Imperial Majesty was pleased to return from Moscow; Ея́ Коро́левское Высочество по́сѣ-



шла всѣ высшія учебныя заведенія, Her Royal Highness visited all the high schools; Его Свѣтлость былъ занятъ цѣлый день важными дѣлами, His Serene Highness was engaged the whole day with important business; &c.

(8) If there are two or more substantives of different genders, and one of these is of the masculine gender, the definition will also be of the masculine gender: *Ex.* Онъ принёсъ вамъ новыя планы, книги и ландкарты, купленные по вашему желанію, He brought you the new plans, books and maps bought according to your desire.

(9) If two or more definitions relate to the same object, then both the subject and the predicate are put in the plural number: *Ex.* Бѣлое и Азовское морья находятся въ предѣлахъ Россіи, The White Sea and the Sea of Azoff are situated in the confines of Russia; &c.

(10) When several objects are referred to, and their general number is expressed by the pronouns *все* or *ничто*, the predicate is placed in the singular number: *Ex.* Всё ему нравилось, всё восхищало его, everything pleased, everything charmed him; Ни просьбы, ни мольбы, ни слёзы несчастныхъ — ничто не могло его тронуть, Neither the requests nor the prayers nor the tears of the unfortunate—nothing could touch him.

(11) A separate object relating to any of two or more persons spoken of in the proposition is placed in the singular instead of the plural number: *Ex.* После такой неудачи, оба брата повѣсили носъ (not носы), After such misfortune, both brothers became discouraged (*lit.*, hung down their noses); &c.

(12) The verb *быть* in the present tense does not always agree with the subject in number, and is sometimes placed in the singular, although the subject be in the plural number: *Ex.* У меня есть рѣдкія картины, I have rare pictures, &c.

(13) When the verb *быть* in the past tense is found between two substantives of different genders, it must agree in gender with the first, and not with the second. *Ex.* Пётръ былъ рѣзвое и весёлое дитя, Peter was a playful and merry child.

(14) When the subject is represented by the adverbs of quantity—много, much, many; мало, little; нѣсколько, some, several; сколько, how much, how many; столько, so much, so



many—the predicate is placed in the neuter gender and singular number. *Ех.* Въ этомъ сраженіи *убито нѣсколько офицѣровъ*, In this engagement *several officers (were) killed*.

(15) The words *множество*, multitude, *большая часть*, greater part, *малая часть*, lesser part, require the verb or predicate to be in the singular number : *Ех.* Тамъ *собрались множество солдатъ*, There were *collected a multitude of soldiers*; *Большая часть нашихъ товарищей произведена въ офицеры*, *The greater part of our comrades were promoted to officers*.

(16) Verbs which relate to one object must be put in the same tense and aspect : *Ех.* Онъ *селъ за столъ, подумалъ, написалъ рѣшительный отвѣтъ и отправилъ* его къ просителю, He *sat down at the table, thought a little, wrote a decisive answer, and sent it off* to the petitioner;—but when there are adverbs or conjunctions with the verbs, different aspects may be used : *Ех.* Онъ *селъ за столъ, долго думалъ, потомъ сталъ писать отвѣтъ и наконецъ отправилъ* его къ просителю, He *sat down at the table, thought for a long time, then began to write an answer, and finally despatched it to the petitioner*.

(17) A gerund in a subordinate, and a verb in a main, proposition must express the action of one and the same person : *Ех.* Получивъ письмо, я *написалъ отвѣтъ*, On receiving the letter, I wrote the answer, &c. Therefore it would be irregular to say, Стоя на горѣ, глаза мои *восхищались прекраснымъ видомъ*, Standing on the mountain, my eyes were enchanted with the beautiful sight,—instead of Стоя на горѣ, я *восхищался прекраснымъ видомъ*, Standing on the mountain, I was enchanted with the beautiful sight; &c.

II. THE GOVERNMENT OF WORDS.

§ 179. In the government of words are explained the various relations between the principal and the secondary parts of the proposition.

§ 180. These relations show the dependence of one word on another, and such words are said to be *governing*, and *governed* or *subordinate* : *Ех.* Шумъ *бўри*, образованіе *сѣрдца*, &c. ; the noise of the tempest, the formation of the heart, &c. Here the words *шумъ* and *образованіе* are the governing words, whilst *бўри* and *сѣрдца* are the governed words, or those dependent thereon.



§ 181. The principal rules in the government of words are contained in the subjoined use of the oblique cases with and without prepositions. The nominative and vocative cases being *direct*, do not depend on other words, and therefore are not subject to government.

(a.) *Use of the Cases without Prepositions.*

§ 182. The genitive case answers to the questions, *кого?* of whom? *чего?* of what? *чей?* *чья?* *чьё?* whose? and is used—

(1) Where there are two nouns substantive in a complementary phrase: *Ex.* Меня изумила высота горъ, The height of the mountains astonished me; &c. A complement is sometimes used in the dative instead of in the genitive case: *Ex.* Здѣсь назначена цѣна мѣстамъ, Here (is) noted the prices to the places; &c. In certain masculine nouns signifying quantity, the termination of the genitive case is changed into that of the dative: *Ex.* Я купилъ пудъ сахара и фунтъ чая, I bought a pood (36 lbs.) of sugar and a pound of tea (*vide* § 39). Nouns substantive in the genitive case can be changed into nouns adjective: *Ex.* Лучъ солнца, A ray of sun; солнечный лучъ, solar ray; &c.

(2) In the case of nouns substantive derived from active verbs which require the accusative case: *Ex.* Чтѣніе полезныхъ книгъ способствуетъ къ образованію ума, The reading of useful books aids in the education of the understanding; &c. Certain nouns derived from neuter verbs also require the genitive case: *Ex.* Въ минеральныхъ источникахъ происходитъ кипящая вода, In mineral sources the boiling of water takes place; &c.

(3) In indications of *quantity, measure, and weight*: *Ex.* У насъ много работы а мало времени, We have much work, but little time.

(4) After nouns adjective of the comparative degree: *Ex.* Старый другъ лучше новыхъ двухъ, An old friend (is) better than two new ones; &c.

(5) In the case of nouns adjective indicating *merit, strangeness, fullness*: *Ex.* Достойный уваженія, worthy of respect; чуждый гордости, free from pride; онъ получилъ кошелекъ полный денегъ, He received a purse full of money.

(6) In the case of the numerals *полтора, два, оба, три, четыре*, and their compounds, such as *двадцать два, сорокъ три*, &c., the genitive case is placed in the singular number: *Ex.* полтора рубля,



1½ *troubles*; два *стола*, two *tables*; оба *брата*, both *brothers*; три *книги*, three *books*; четыре *стекла*, four *panes of glass*; пятьдесят три *солдата*, fifty-three *soldiers*, &c.; but with all the other numerals the genitive case plural is used: *Ех. Пять столовъ, восемь братьевъ, сто стеклы, тысяча книгъ*, five *tables*, eight *brothers*, 100 *panes of glass*, 1000 *books*, &c.

(7) In the case of the numerals два, оба, три, четыре, and their compounds, the adjective is used in the nominative case of the plural number, and in the same gender as that to which the substantive in question belongs: *Ех. Его три послѣднія сочинѣнія имѣли большой успѣхъ*, His *three last compositions* had a great success; &c. In the case of all the other numerals, beginning with five, the adjective and the substantive must agree in number and case: *Ех. Семь послѣднихъ сочинѣнiи*, the seven last compositions; &c.

(8) In the case of active verbs, when their action extends to a part only of the object: *Ех. Дай мнѣ денегъ*, Give me *some money*. With such verbs are always understood adverbs of quantity, such as *немного*, little, few; *нѣсколько*, some, several; &c.

(9) In the case of active verbs with the negative adverb *не*, not: *Ех. Я не люблю праздности*, I do *not* like idleness; &c. The genitive case is also used when the negative precedes the verb which comes before the governing verb: *Ех. Ты не хотѣлъ читать этой книги*, Thou didst *not* desire to read *this book*.

(10) Active, reflective, and common verbs implying *wish*, *expectation*, *deprivation*, *fear*, *danger*, require the genitive case: *Ех. Я желаю вамъ успѣха въ вашемъ дѣлѣ*, I *wish* you *success* in your business; Онъ долго ждалъ награды, He *long expected* a reward; Вы лишали меня удовольствiя видѣть васъ, You have *deprived* me of the *satisfaction* of seeing (*lit.* to see) you; Я опасюсь пожара а ты боишься наводнѣнiя, I *dread* a *fire*, and thou *fearest* an *inundation*; &c.

(11) The following verbs also govern the genitive case:—требовать, to require; достигать, to attain; стоить, to cost; отвѣдывать, to test; домогаться, to solicit; слушаться, to obey; стыдиться, to be ashamed of; and certain others of similar signification, which answer to the questions *корó? черó?*

(12) The genitive case is required after adverbs denoting *place*, such as *возлѣ*, beside; *подлѣ*, near; *близъ*, near; *вдоль*, along;



внѣ, outside; внутрѣ, inside; снару́жи, on the outside; мѣ́мо, by; около́, near; and others after which are put the questions *ко́ро? че́го?*

§ 183. The dative case answers to the questions *ко́му? че́му?* and is used—

(1) With certain active verbs, such as *по́дража́ть*, to copy; *по́мощь*, to aid; *слу́жить*, to serve; *у́гожда́ть*, to please; *повре́дить*, to harm; *сопу́тствовать*, to travel with; &c.

(2) With certain reflexive and common verbs, such as *удивля́ться*, to be surprised at; *ра́доваться*, to rejoice at; *предаться*, to give one's self up to; *моли́ться*, to worship; *жа́ловаться*, to complain to; *пра́виться*, to please; &c.

(3) With the impersonal verbs, such as *жа́ль*, it is a pity; *сты́дно*, it is shameful; *хо́чется*, one desires; *на́добно*, it is necessary; *ну́жно*, it is needful; &c.

(4) When the complement is a personal object indicating *relationship, friendship, enmity*, &c.: *Еж. Онъ мнѣ́ о́дда, ты́ емѣ́ дру́зъ*, He (is) *uncle to me*, thou (art a) *friend to him*; *Онъ Пе́тру бо́льшой неприя́тель*, He is a *great enemy to Peter*; &c.

(5) With the adverbs *прили́чно*, becoming; *соотве́тственно*, corresponding to; *сообра́зно*, conformably to; &c.

(6) The following adverbs likewise require the dative case. *вопреки́*, contrary to; *на-злѣ́*, despite; *на-смѣ́хъ*, in derision of; *на-переко́ръ*, in spite of; *въ-у́году*, for the pleasure of; &c.

§ 184. The accusative case answers to the questions *ко́ро? что?* and is used—

(1) As a complement, after active verbs without a negative: *Еж. Онъ купи́лъ рѣ́дкую кнѣ́гу*, He *bought a rare book*; &c.

(2) As a complement, after neuter verbs indicating a known *distance or time*: *Еж. Онъ бѣ́жалъ цѣ́лую ве́рсту*, He ran a *whole verst*; *мы не спали́ всю́ ночь*, We did not sleep the *whole night*; &c.

§ 185. The instrumental case answers to the questions *кѣ́мъ? чѣ́мъ?* and is used—

(1) With all the passive verbs: *Еж. Онъ бы́лъ люби́мъ все́ми товари́щами*, He was beloved by all his comrades; &c.



(2) With the reciprocal verbs, followed by the preposition *съ*:
Ех. Наши войска храбро сражались съ неприятелями. Our troops bravely engaged *with* the enemy; &c.

(3) With certain of the reflexive and the common verbs, such as *заниматься*, to occupy one's self; *умыться*, to wash one's self; *гордиться*, to pride one's self; *восхищаться*, to be charmed with; *любоваться*, to delight in; &c.

(4) With verbs indicating *power, management, arrangement*, such as *владеть*, to rule; *управлять*, to govern; *распоряжаться*, to dispose; *завёдывать*, to manage; *обладать*, to possess; *располагать*, to place; &c.

(5) The following verbs likewise require the instrumental case: *дорожить*, to prize; *жертвовать*, to sacrifice; *обиловать*, to abound in; *страдать*, to suffer; &c.

(6) Nouns substantive derived from verbs which govern the instrumental case require that the words subordinate to them should also be in the same case: *Ех. распоряжение имуществом*, the distribution of *property*; *завёдывание дѣлами*, the management of *affairs*; &c.

§ 186. The prepositional case is always used with prepositions. With the prepositional case are used many verbs answering to the questions *о комъ? о чёмъ? въ чёмъ? при чёмъ?* such as *думать*, to think about; *мечтать*, to reflect; *сжальтъ*, to regret; *печалиться*, to grieve; *заботиться*, to busy one's self; *хлопотать*, to bustle; *упражняться*, to occupy one's self; *находиться*, to be situated; *состоять*, to consist of; &c.

§ 187. Certain verbs require various cases. The more frequently used of such are the following:—

(1) *жалить*, to pity; *просить*, to beg; which require the genitive or the prepositional.

(2) *удовлетворять*, to satisfy; *покровительствовать*, to protect; which require the dative and the accusative. The dative when the action relates to an intellectual object: *Ех. удовлетворить желанію, любопытству*, to satisfy *desire, curiosity*; *покровительствовать наукамъ и художествамъ*, to encourage *the sciences and arts*. The accusative with a personal object: *Ех. удовлетворить просителя*, to satisfy the *petitioner*; *покровительствовать бѣдныхъ сиротъ*, to protect *poor orphans*, &c.



(3) In the case of the verbs учить, to teach, and обучать, to train, the personal noun is placed in the accusative, and the object of the action in the dative, case: *Ех. Онъ учить мою сестру музыкѣ, He teaches my sister music, &c.*

(4) The verb слѣдовать, to follow, governs the dative and the instrumental. The former, where intellectual nouns are concerned: *Ех. Слѣдовать добрымъ примѣрамъ и совѣтамъ, To follow good examples and counsels.* It requires all other nouns to be in the instrumental case, before which is used the preposition за: *Ех. воины слѣдуютъ за своимъ повелѣтелемъ, The soldiers follow (after) their leader, &c.*

(5) The verbs испрашивать, to ask for, заслуживать, to deserve, искать, to seek, when used in the present tense, and in the imperfect aspect of the past and future tenses, require the genitive case; but when used in the perfect aspect they govern the accusative case: *Ех. Онъ испрашиваетъ, or испрашивалъ, вашего согласія, He asks, or he asked, for your consent; Онъ испросилъ, or испроситъ, ваше согласіе, He asked, or will ask, for your consent; &c.*

(6) The following verbs govern the accusative and the instrumental cases:—пренебрегать, to despise; бросать, to throw; вертѣть, to turn; промышлять, to deal; торговать, to trade; брызгать, to sprinkle.

(7) The verb удостоивать, which requires the genitive case, sometimes governs the instrumental case also: *Ех. удостоить награды и милости, to bestow rewards and favours; Государь удостоилъ его своимъ разговоромъ, The sovereign honoured him with his conversation; &c.*

(8) The verb наблюдать, to observe, when it suggests the question что?, requires the accusative case: *Ех. наблюдать порядокъ и чистоту, to observe order and cleanliness; and when it suggests the questions за чѣмъ? за кѣмъ? it takes the instrumental case, with the preposition за: Ех. наблюдать за порядкомъ и за чистотою, to look after order and cleanliness.*

Obs.—The rules of government, to which a verb is subject, remain the same when that verb is changed into another part of speech: *Ех. Онъ достигъ своей цѣли, He attained his object; достигающій цѣли, one who attains (his) object; достиженіе цѣли, the attainment of an object; &c.* But nouns



substantive, derived from active verbs which require the accusative case, govern the genitive, as already stated in § 182: *Ех. строёніе дома, чтёніе книги*, the building of the house, the reading of the book. Others, again, govern the dative, with the preposition *къ*: *Ех. почтёніе къ родителѣмъ, уваженіе къ старшимъ*, reverence to parents, respect to elders; &c.

(9) The verb *благодарить* requires the accusative case, whilst words derived from it govern the dative: *Ех. Я благодарю Бога*, I thank God; *благодареніе Богу*, thanks to God; *благодаря своему дядю, онъ уплатилъ всѣ долги*, thanks to his uncle, he paid all his debts.

(b) *Use of the Cases with Prepositions.*

§ 188. The government of the oblique cases likewise depends on prepositions:—

(1) The prepositions *безъ, для, ради, до, изъ, отъ, у*, and their compounds *изъ-за, изъ-подъ*, always require the genitive case.

(2) *Къ (ко)* governs the dative case.

(3) *Про, чрезъ (черезъ), сквозь*, the accusative.

(4) *Надъ*, the instrumental.

(5) *При*, the prepositional.

(6) The prepositional adverb *между* (*межь*) requires the genitive and the instrumental: *Ех. Этотъ городъ лежитъ между двухъ рѣкъ*, or *между двумя рѣками*, This town lies between two rivers; &c.

(7) When *за* answers to the question *куда?* whither? it requires the accusative: *Ех. за рѣку, за море*, beyond the river, beyond the sea. But when it answers to the question *гдѣ?* where? it governs the instrumental: *Ех. за рѣкою, за моремъ*. Likewise, when it answers to the question *за что?* for what? it requires the accusative case: *Ех. Ты былъ наказанъ за лѣность, а онъ получилъ награду за прилежаніе*, Thou wast punished for idleness, and he received a reward for industry.

(8) When *подъ* answers to the question *куда?* whither? it requires the accusative: *Ех. Онъ сѣлъ подъ деревомъ*, He took a seat under the tree. But when it answers to the question *гдѣ?* where?



it governs the instrumental: *Ех. Онъ сидѣтъ подъ дѣрево́мъ*, he is sitting *under the tree*.

(9) *Предъ* or *передъ* requires both the accusative and the instrumental: *Ех. Онъ предста́лъ предъ́ Госудáря* or *предъ́ Госудáремъ*, He presented himself *before the sovereign*. With inanimate and abstract objects, this preposition is more often used in the instrumental case: *Ех. Онъ яви́лся предъ́ го́родомъ*, He appeared *before the town*; *Онъ правъ предъ́ своѣ́ю со́вестью*, He (is) right *in his own conscience*; &c.

(10) When *въ* (*во*) answers to the question *куда?* whither? it requires the accusative: *Ех. Онъ поше́лъ въ́ поле*, He went *into the field*. But when it answers to the question *гдѣ?* where? it governs the prepositional: *Ех. Онъ гу́ляетъ въ́ полѣ́*, he takes a walk *in the field*. The preposition *въ* (*во*) with certain verbs indicating promotion, bestowal of rank or reward, under any conditions whatever, requires the accusative case of the plural number, and that case must in such instances be like the nominative: *Ех. Произве́сть въ́ офице́ры*, to promote to (be an) officer; *назнача́ть въ́ канди́даты*, to appoint (as) candidate; &c.

(11) When *на* answers to the questions *куда?* whither? *на ко́го?* on whom? *на что́?* on what? it requires the accusative case: *Ех. Онъ отпра́вился на́ о́стровъ*, He set out *for the island*; *Я на́дѣюсь на́ ва́шу дру́жбу*, I rely *on your friendship*. But when the same preposition answers to the questions *гдѣ?* where? *на ко́мъ?* on whom? *на чемъ?* on what (implying rest)? it governs the prepositional: *Ех. Го́ра Э́тна нахо́дится на́ о́стровѣ́ Сици́лии*, Mount Etna is situated in (*lit. on*) the island of Sicily; &c.

(12) When *о* (*объ*) answers to the questions *о́ что* or *обо́ что?* against what? it requires the accusative: *Ех. Онъ ушиб́ся о́ ка́мень*, He hurt himself *against the stone*. But when it answers to the questions *о́ ко́мъ?* about whom? *о́ чёмъ?* about what? it governs the prepositional case: *Ех. Онъ говори́тъ о́ ка́мнѣ́*, He speaks *about the stone*; &c.

(13) When *съ* (*со*) answers to the question *съ́ че́мъ?* from off what? it requires the genitive case: *Ех. Онъ упáлъ съ́ ло́шади*, He fell from off the horse. When it answers to the question *съ́ ко́мъ?* like whom? *со́ что́?* like what? indicating comparison, it requires the accusative: *Ех. Величи́ною съ́ ло́шадъ*, In size *like a horse*? &c. When, again, it answers to the questions *съ́ кѣ́мъ?* with whom? *съ́*



чѣмъ? with what? it governs the instrumental: *Ex.* Онъ купилъ сани съ лошадыю, He bought a sledge *with* a horse; &c.

(14) When *по* answers to the questions по чѣмъ? over what? and по чѣмъ? at what rate? it requires the dative case: *Ex.* Онъ гуляетъ по полу, He walks *on* the floor; Я плачѹ по рублю, I pay *at the rate of* a rouble. But when it answers to the question по что? *up to* what? it governs the accusative: *Ex.* Онъ ушёлъ въ воду по самую шею, He went into the water *up to* (his) very neck. When, again, this preposition answers to the question по комъ? after whom? it governs the prepositional: *Ex.* Онъ плачетъ по отцу, He cries *after* (his) father. When *по* is used in the sense of *послѣ*, after, it likewise takes the prepositional case: *Ex.* По смерти Петра Великаго, *After* the death of Peter the Great; &c.

III. THE PLACING OF WORDS.

§ 189. The placing or arrangement of words shows the order in which they should follow when used in speech.

§ 190. In the arrangement of words in a proposition, that order must infallibly be adhered to in which our thoughts succeed each other. The more closely we keep to the ordinary conversational style in the arrangement of our words, the more natural, easy, and clear, will be our expressions.

§ 191. This very style, the use of which is maintained by cultivated writers, comprises the observance of the following most important rules:—

(1) The principal object in our sentence should be placed first of all, *i.e.* first should come the *subject*, then the *action* of the subject, or the *predicate*, and lastly the *complement*: *Ex.* Пётръ основалъ Петербургъ, Peter founded St. Petersburg; &c. Speech should begin with those words which most occupy our thoughts: *Ex.* Грѣмѣлъ сильный громъ, *Rumbled* the loud thunder; &c.

(2) Sometimes before the principal portion of the proposition the secondary parts are placed, as these serve to prepare the way for the main object of the narrative: *Ex.* Въ тѣни высокой липы, на берегу Москвитки, лежали на травѣ два молодые человека, *In the shade of a tall lime tree, on the bank of the river Moscow, two young men lay on the grass.*

(3) Where there are many definitions placed together, the following order should be observed: first the *pronoun*, then the



numeral, after these the *adjective or participle*, and last of all the *noun substantive*: *Ex.* Тѣ два бѣдные брѣта имѣють хорошія способности, Those two poor brothers have good abilities; &c.

(4) A *qualifying noun adjective* is always placed before a *possessive adjective*: *Ex.* Богатая золотая шпага, a *rich golden sword*. And *circumstantial adjectives* are placed before both *qualifying and possessive adjectives*: *Ex.* Здѣшнее пріятное общество, the *local pleasant society*; &c.

(5) *Cardinal numerals* are placed before a *noun substantive*: *Ex.* Ему́ осьмъ году сѣмьдесятъ лѣтъ, He is *seventy* years old. To merely express a number *approximately*, the numeral may be placed after the substantive: *Ex.* Ему́ осьмъ году лѣтъ сѣмьдесятъ, He is *about seventy* years old.

(6) *Ordinal numerals* are placed before cardinal: *Ex.* Первые два часа, the *first two* hours.

(7) From the *juxta-position* of cases similar in termination an irregularity, and even a confusion of expression, ensues: *Ex.* Онъ почитался *всѣмъ войскомъ* опытнымъ и храбрымъ полководцемъ, He was considered *by* all the troops an experienced and brave leader. In order to avoid such a fault, the words must either be transposed or their cases changed: *Ex.* Онъ почитался *во всѣмъ войскѣ* опытнымъ и храбрымъ полководцемъ, He was considered *in* the whole army, &c.

(8) Verbs should not be placed at the end of the proposition: *Ex.* Онъ рѣзныя науки *знаетъ*, He *knows* various sciences. Instead of this, the sentence should stand thus, Онъ *знаетъ*, &c., He *knows*, &c. This rule may only be departed from when the whole emphasis of the phrase is contained in the verb: *Ex.* Добрыхъ людей *хвалятъ*, а злыхъ *презираютъ*, Good people are *praised*, but wicked (people) are *despised*; &c.

(9) Adverbs of *quality* are placed before a verb when a complement or a subordinate proposition is attached to it: *Ex.* Крыловъ отлично писалъ басни, которыя, безъ сомнѣнія, вы читали нѣсколько разъ, Krwiloff wrote fables *excellently*, which doubtless you have read several times. But when the verb is unaccompanied by a complement, adverbs may be placed after it: *Ex.* Крыловъ писалъ *отлично*, Krwiloff wrote *excellently*.

(10) An adverb must infallibly be placed before that word which it qualifies: *Ex.* Онъ *совершенно* кончилъ новый переводъ, He has *completely* finished (his) new translation, &c. If this rule is not



observed, and if the adverb is transposed, an altogether contrary signification will result: *Ex.* Онъ кончилъ совершенно новый переводъ, He has finished (his) *perfectly* new translation.

(11) The negative adverb *не* must be placed before that word to which the negation refers: *Ex.* Онъ не сегодня былъ у брата а вчера, He was *not* at (his) brother's to-day, but yesterday. The following arrangement would therefore be irregular: Онъ не былъ сегодня у брата а вчера. A similar rule must be observed with all words used in the sense of adverbs. Such should infallibly be placed before the words to which they relate: *Ex.* Извѣстите меня, по-крайней мѣрѣ, о здоровьѣ вашемъ, Inform me, at least, about your health. This sentence would have a directly contrary signification were it to be thus written: извѣстите, по крайней мѣрѣ, меня, &c., Inform *me* at least, &c.

(12) In the construction of conditional or prepositional propositions with impersonal verbs, or with adverbs, to the conjunction *бы* is added the past tense of the verb *быть*: *Ex.* Вамъ полезно было бы прогуливаться, *It would have been* useful to you to take an airing. Many offend against this rule by expressing the phrase thus: Вамъ полезно бы прогуливаться.

(13) The conjunction *бы* must not be used in one and the same proposition: *Ex.* Если бы я такъ коротко не зналъ бы васъ, то не повѣрилъ бы вамъ, If I *had* not so intimately known you, I *would not have* believed you. Here the conjunction *бы* should only be inserted in the first proposition, after the word *если*.

(14) One and the same word should not be often repeated, especially if that word be a pronoun: *Ex.* Онъ выкупилъ ихъ, взялъ ихъ къ себѣ, кормилъ ихъ какъ своихъ дѣтей, и отослалъ ихъ къ родителямъ ихъ, He bought *them*, took *them* to himself, as *his own* children, and sent *them* away to *their* parents.

(15) Words, the signification of which is contained in the preceding word, must not be repeated: *Ex.* Сегодняшний день наша работа долго продолжалась, *To-day's day* our work was long continued,—should be Сегодня наша работа была продолжительна, *To-day* our work, &c. Such a fault is called a *pleonasm*.

(16) Expressions should not be turned in a way that is foreign to the Russian language: *Ex.* Вы слишкомъ ещё молоды, чтобы занять столь важную должность, You are still too young to undertake such an important duty. Such turnings of phrase appertain to the



French language. In Russian they should be expressed thus: *они ещё так молоды, что не можете занять, &c.* An error of this kind is called a *gallicism*.

IV. PUNCTUATION.

§ 192. The signs of punctuation serve to illustrate the coupling or disconnecting of propositions and their parts.

§ 193. *The signs of punctuation* (знакъ препинанія) are:— (1) *comma*, запятая (,) — (2) *semicolon*, точка съ запятой (;) — (3) *colon*, двоеточіе (:) — (4) *full stop*, точка (.) — (5) *point of suspension*, многоточіе (.) — (6) *note of admiration*, знакъ восклицательный (!) — (7) *note of interrogation*, знакъ вопросительный (?) — (8) *hyphen*, черта or тире (-) — (9) *parenthesis*, скобка or знакъ вмѣстительный () — (10) *inverted commas*, двузаятая or вно́сный знакъ (" ").

§ 194. The *comma* is placed—

(1) Between two or more subjects and predicates which are not connected by conjunctions: *Ex.* Везувій, Этна и Гекла суть огнедышащія горы въ Европѣ, *Vesuvius, Etna and Hecla are the volcanic mountains of (lit. in) Europe; &c.*

(2) When the following conjunctions are repeated, *и, ни, или*: *Ex.* И дождь, и снѣгъ, шли, *Both rain and snow fell, &c.*; Онъ не умѣетъ ни читать, ни писать, *He can neither read nor write*; Вы или не могли, или не хотѣли этого сдѣлать, *You either could not, or did not wish, to do this.*

(3) When the conjunction *и* couples the main propositions with the various subjects: *Ex.* Въ тотъ день разразилась ужасная бѣра, и проливной дождь затопилъ многія улицы, *On that day broke a terrible storm, and heavy rain flooded many streets.* But when the conjunction *и* couples two principal propositions which relate to one and the same subject, the comma is not inserted: *Ex.* Тамъ свирѣпствовала сильная бѣра и производила страшныя опустошенія, *There a violent storm raged and produced frightful desolation.*

(4) A comma is placed before the conjunction *и* when the latter of two propositions comprises the *result of the first*, and when after the conjunction *и* are understood the conjunctions *потому́, оттого́*: *Ex.* Я сегодня много ходилъ, и (оттого́) усталъ, *I have walked much to-day, and (hence) I am tired, &c.*

(5) If for the conjunction *и* the conjunctions *какъ и, такъ и, can*



be substituted, then a comma is not placed before *и*: *Ех. Труды доставили ему и славу и состояние*, (His) labours brought him *both* fame and fortune,—instead of *какъ славу, такъ и состояние*.

(6) Before the conjunction *и*, when it signifies explanation: *Ех. Гельвѣція, и Швейцарія страна гористая*, *Helvetia or Switzerland* (is a) mountainous country. But when *или* is used in a disjunctive sense, the comma is not used: *Ех. Онъ желалъ бы ѣхать въ Германію или Италію*, He wished that he might go to Germany or to Italy.

(7) In short propositions before the conjunctions *а* and *но*: *Ех. Онъ приходилъ къ вамъ, но вы уже уѣхали*, He came to you, but you had already gone away; &c.

(8) With two or more qualifying adjectives without conjunctions: *Ех. Свеаборгъ есть твердая, грозная, и неприступная крѣпость*, Sveaborg is a *solid, imposing, and impregnable* fortress. But when one of the adjectives is a *possessive* or *circumstantial* adjective, the comma is not inserted: *Ех. Вчерашній пріятный вечеръ*, *Yesterday's pleasant evening*.

(9) Between commas are placed all the annexes of the subject and of the predicate, as also the subordinate and introductory propositions and words: *Ех. Вашъ трудъ, кажется, приходитъ къ концу*; Your labour, *it seems*, approaches the end.

Obs. 1.—Participles, gerunds, the pronouns *который, кой, ка- кой, кто, что*, the adverbs *какъ-то, то-есть, напримѣръ, кромѣ*, and the conjunctions *что, будто, если, то, нежели-чѣмъ, кромѣ, какъ*, require a comma to be placed before them, as also words which separate the subordinate from the main proposition. If, however, a participle is employed as an adjective, and a gerund as an adverb, a comma is not inserted: *Ех. Человѣкъ трудящійся не знаетъ скуки*, The man who labours does not know dullness; *Онъ читаетъ стоя*, He reads (whilst) standing.

Obs. 2.—The *subject*, the *predicate*, and the *copula*, are not separated by signs of punctuation: *Ех. Альпы покрыты снѣгомъ*, The Alps (are) covered with snow, &c. Neither are definitions or complements divided from their principal parts: *Ех. Вершины многихъ Альпійскихъ горъ покрыты вѣчнымъ снѣгомъ и льдомъ*, The summits of many Alpine mountains (are) covered with perpetual snow and ice.



(10) The adverbs во-пéрвыхъ, во-вторыхъ, &c., and the conjunction наконецъ, are separated by commas: *Ех. Во-пéрвыхъ, вы издérжите тутъ много денегъ, а во-вторыхъ, потеряете много времени, Firstly you there spend much money, and secondly you lose much time; Наконецъ, онъ рѣшился ѣхать въ деревню, At last he decided to ride to the village.*

(11) If nouns in the vocative case are found in the middle of a sentence, they are separated by commas: *Ех. Къ вамъ, мило́стивый госуда́рь, обраща́юсь съ просьбою, To you, dear sir, I turn with a request. But when a sentence begins or ends with a noun in the vocative case, after that noun notes of admiration will be put: Ех. Мило́стивый Госуда́рь! позво́льте обрати́ться къ вамъ, &c., Dear sir! allow me to turn towards you, &c.*

§ 195. A *semicolon* divides one proposition from another:—

(1) When its several parts have been already separated by commas: *Ех. Толпы́ жи́телей бѣ́жали изъ огня, полки́ ру́сскіе шли въ огонь; одни́ спаса́ли жизнь, други́ несли еѣ на же́ртву,—Crowds of inhabitants fled from the fire, Russian regiments went into it; some saved their lives, others sacrificed them.*

(2) In abrupt speech, when the main propositions are expressed briefly, and do not depend on each other: *Ех. Продолгова́тыми острова́ми разбро́саны небольшо́я ро́щи; отъ дере́вни до дере́вни бѣ́гутъ узкія доро́жки; це́ркви бѣ́лыютъ,—In (shape like) oblong islands are scattered small groves; from village to village run narrow paths; the churches look white.*

§ 196. A *colon* is placed—

(1) In the middle of the proposition, before the explanation of any of the parts or appellations: *Ех. Чело́вѣкъ имѣ́етъ пять ви́шнихъ чувствъ: зрѣ́ніе, слухъ, вкусъ, обо́нїе и осяза́ніе,—Man has five exterior senses: sight, hearing, taste, scent and touch; &c.*

(2) Before quoted or foreign words: *Ех. Ру́сская пословица говори́тъ: “уче́нье свѣ́тъ а неуче́нье тьма,”—A Russian proverb says: “learning (is) light, and ignorance (is) darkness.”*

(3) Before a subordinate proposition, when it comprises in itself the explanation of the causes or results of the action, expressed in the main proposition, and when with this may be placed the conjunction потому́-что: *Ех. Онъ уба́дился въ невозмо́жности жить въ*



стоишь : доходы его уменьшались, а расходы увеличивались,—He convinced himself of the impossibility of living in the capital : his income decreased, and his expenditure increased. This sentence can be thus expressed : *потому-что* доходы его уменьшались, &c.

§ 197. The *full-stop* is placed—

(1) At the end of the sentence or proposition which comprises in itself complete meaning. (See *Ex.* § 175.)

(2) After separate words not possessed of any grammatical bond. For example, the table of contents of books, or circulars : О правах вообще, about rights generally, &c.

(3) With shortened words : *Ex.* Ив. Гончаровъ, Iván Gontchároff, &c.

§ 198. *Points of suspension* are inserted to mark some unexpected interruption of speech : *Ex.* Какое-то предчувствие меня утрачиваетъ но, нѣтъ, это мечта ! Some sort of presentiment distresses me but, no, it is a dream !

§ 199. A *note of interrogation* is placed after a question : Кто пришёлъ ? Who has come ? &c.

§ 200. A *note of admiration* is placed wherever a wish, command, prohibition, are indicated, and also after interjections : *Ex.* Исполни скорѣй ! Смирно ! Do (it) quickly ! Silence ! Intense surprise is sometimes indicated by a double note of admiration (!!), and strong doubt by a double note of interrogation (??).

§ 201. A *hyphen* is placed—

(1) Whenever any word has been omitted : *Ex.* Законъ мой— правда, My law (is the) truth ; Богъ-мой щитъ, God (is) my shield.

(2) In the case of some unexpected change of speech : *Ex.* Солнце скрылось—и вдругъ, какъ будто бы изъ глубины ада, заревѣла бѣря—The sun was hid, and suddenly, as if from the depths of hell, began to roar *the tempest*.

(3) Between the speeches of two persons when they are not named : *Ex.* Чѣмъ ты занимаешься ? Читаю Исторію Карамзина.—Который томъ ? Двѣнадцатый. With what art thou occupied ? I am reading Karamzin's history.—Which volume ? The twelfth.



§ 202. Words or whole illustrative passages are placed within parentheses: *Ex.* Монбланъ (бѣлая гора) есть высочайшая изъ горъ въ Европѣ, Mont Blanc (*the white mountain*) is the highest mountain in Europe, &c.

§ 203. *Inverted commas* are placed in order to distinguish quoted or foreign words that are used in the sentence: *Ex.* Екатерина Вторая сказала: “Лучше простить десять виновныхъ чѣмъ наказывать одного невиннаго.” Catherine II. said: “It is better to pardon ten criminals than to punish one innocent person.” &c.

THIRD PART.

(Отдѣленіе Шрѣіе).

ORTHOGRAPHY.

§ 204. Orthography treats of the regular use of words in writing.

§ 205. The chief rules of orthography consist in the proper use of letters and of separate words, and in the correct division of syllables.

§ 206. Letters, according to their delineation, are *capitals* (прописная) and *linear* (строчная).

USE OF CAPITALS.

§ 207. Capital letters are written—

- (1) At the beginning of each sentence.
- (2) After a full stop.

(3) After a colon when inverted commas appear in the proposition: *Ex.* Суворовъ отвѣчалъ: “Я знаю Кутузова, а Кутузовъ знаетъ меня;”—Суворовъ answered: “I know Kootōzoff, and Kootōzoff knows me.”

(4) After notes of interrogation and of admiration, if the meaning of the sentence is finished: *Ex.* Ты имешь вѣрнаго



счастья? Dost thou seek true happiness? Идёмъ на враговъ! Let us go against the enemy!

(5) At the beginning of every verse.

(6) In nouns relating to the Divinity: *Ex.* Богъ, God; Создатель, Creator; Провидѣнiе, Providence; &c.

(7) In the names of Saints: *Ex.* Апостолъ, Apostle; Пророкъ, Prophet; Предтеча, Forerunner; &c.

(8) In Proper Names: *Ex.* Александръ, Alexander; Марья, Mary; Лондонъ, London; Днѣпръ, Dneiper; Везувій, Vesuvius, &c.

(9) In adjectives employed as proper names: *Ex.* Россійская Имперія, Russian Empire; Чёрное Море, Black Sea, &c.

(10) In various words used in the sense of proper nouns; such, for instance, as the names of ships, of streets, of bridges, &c.

(11) The name, patronymic, and title of the ruling Emperor, and of the whole of the most august House are written in full, in capital letters: *Ex.* ЕГО ИМПЕРАТОРСКОЕ ВЕЛИЧЕСТВО ГОСУДАРЬ ИМПЕРАТОРЪ АЛЕКСАНДРЪ АЛЕКСАНДРОВИЧЪ, His Imperial Majesty the Sovereign Emperor Alexander, Son of Alexander, &c. Likewise the adjectives which refer to the Sovereign: *Ex.* ВЫСОЧАЙШИЙ, Most High, &c.

Obs.—The initial letters only of the names and titles of foreign ruling personages are written with capital letters: *Ex.* Его Императорское и королевское Величество Императоръ Германскій и Король Пруссскій Вильгельмъ, His Imperial and Kingly Majesty the German Emperor and Prussian King William, &c.

(12) In pronouns relating to the person of the Emperor and of his House: *Ex.* ЕГО ВЕЛИЧЕСТВО, во время пребыванія Своего въ Царскомъ Селѣ, повелѣлъ доставить къ Немѣ отчёты, His Majesty, during his stay at the Royal village, ordered (them) to send reports to him, &c.

(13) In letters and business papers all titles—like князь, prince; графъ, count; баронъ, baron—ranks, names, and offices, when a person is indicated by such: *Ex.* Генералъ Фельдмаршалъ Князь Барятинскій, General Field-Marshal Prince Baryatinski; Канцлеръ Князь Горчаковъ, Chancellor Prince Gortchakoff, &c. In the same way when addressing persons of these ranks: *Ex.* Ваше



Слѣдствіе, Your Serene Highness; Его Превосходительство, His Excellency; Его Благородіе, His Honour; Его Преосвященство, His Eminence; and the complimentary designations used in writing: Милостивый Госудѣрь и Господи́нъ, Dear Sir and Mister, &c. For the sake of politeness, pronouns which relate to the second person are put in capital letters: *Ея*. Я проси́лъ Васѣ о доставленіи ми́ѣ Ва́шихъ пла́новъ, I asked *you* regarding the furnishing to me of *your* plans.

(14) The initial letters of adjectives relating to God and His Saints: *Ея*. Всевы́шій, Most High; Всесы́льный, Most Mighty; Преподо́бный, Reverend; &c.

(15) The initial letters of the designations of governments and tribunals: *Ея*. Государственный Совѣтъ, State Council; Правѣтельствующій Сенатъ, Executive Senate; Канцеля́рія Министѣрства Внутреннихъ Дѣлъ, Chancery of the Ministry of Home Affairs; &c.

(16) The initial letters of the titles of scientific and educational institutions: *Ея*. Акаде́мія Нау́къ, Academy of Sciences; Минералогическое Общество, Mineralogical Society; Го́рный Институтъ, Mining Institute; &c.

Obs.—The rules in clauses 11, 12, 15 and 16 are observed in petitions and in business papers generally.

(17) In the initial letters of the titles of books: *Ея*. путеше́ствіе Вокругъ Свѣта, Travels Round the World; &c.

(18) In the initial letters of the names of festivals: *Ея*. Свѣтлое Воскресе́ніе, Easter Sunday; Благовѣ́щеніе, The Annunciation; Рожде́ство Христо́во, Christmas Day, *lit.* Birth of Christ.

(19) In the initial letters of the names of orders: *Ея*. Ордѣнь подвѣзки, Order of the Garter; &c.

(20) In the initial letters of the characters in fables, &c.: *Ея*. Одна́жды Лебе́дь, Ра́къ, и Щу́ка, &c., Once upon a time a swan, a lobster, and a pike; &c.

USE OF SMALL LETTERS.

§ 208. Rules for the use of the letter *a*:—Nouns ending in *о*, *ю*, *ѣ*, and *ѡ*, have, in the nominative and accusative cases of the plural number, *a*: *Ея*. во́йска armies, окна windows, стекла glasses, лица persons, сердца hearts, учи́лища schools, зрѣ́лища spectacles—



not войски, окны, &c. The exception to this rule is яблоко apple, which makes яблоки. But all the diminutive nouns ending in *ко* and *це* have *и*, *и*: *Еж.* зёрнышко grain, *plur.* зёрнышки, зёркалье mirror, зёркальцы.

§ 209. The letter *з* in the prepositions *воз*, *из*, *низ*, *раз*, before the letters *к*, *п*, *т*, *х*, *ц*, *ч*, *ш* and *щ*, is changed into *с*: *Еж.* восклицание exclamation, воспитанник pupil, истребить to destroy, исходъ exodus, исцѣлѣніе cure, исчезать to disappear, происшествіе occurrence, ищипать to pinch.

§ 210. The letter *и* is written before vowels and before the semi-vowel *й*: *Еж.* пріятное извѣстіе pleasant news, жаркій июль hot July, &c. Before a consonant the letter *и* is written in the word міръ universe, and in all words derived therefrom—*Еж.* мірской world, всемірный universally, Владиміръ Vladîmir, &c.—in order to distinguish them from the word миръ, peace, and its derivatives. In foreign words adopted in the Russian language, after the letter *и* is written *и*, and not *и*: *Еж.* цифра cipher, медицина medicine, and not цифра and медицина, although in such instances the pronunciation is the same.

§ 211. Although in the terminations of the diminutive and caressive nouns the form of the letter *е* is preserved, it is pronounced like *и*. Instead, therefore, of writing цвѣточекъ blossom, цвѣточекъ is written, &c.

§ 212. The double letter *сч* is found at the beginning of the following words only, and their derivatives: счѣстіе prosperity, счѣтъ account, счастливый fortunate, несчастный unfortunate, разсчѣтъ calculation, считать to count, &c.

§ 213. Rules for the letter *ѣ*:—This letter is found at the beginning of two radical words only, viz. ѣхать (ѣздить) to ride or drive, ѣсть to eat. It occurs in the beginning or the middle of the following words and their derivatives:—

А.
Апрѣль, April.

Б.
бесѣда, conversation.
бесѣдка, summer-house.
бѣдный, pale.

болѣзнь, disease.
брѣю (from брить), I shave.
бѣсъ, demon.
бѣсѣить, to drive mad.
бѣшенство, madness.
бѣгать, to run.
бѣда, woe.
бѣдный, poor.



бѣдность, poverty.
бѣлыя, white.
бѣльмо, cataract (in the eye).
бѣлуга, sturgeon.

В.

встрѣчать, to meet.
вѣдать, to know.
отвѣдать, to taste.
вѣдѣніе, knowledge.
вѣдомость, intelligence.
вѣдьма, witch.
вѣжливость, politeness.
вѣсть, news.
исповѣдь, &c., confession.
вѣжди, eyelids.
вѣко, eyelid.
вѣкъ, century.
вѣчный, eternal.
вѣчность, eternity.
Вѣнна, Vienna.
вѣнѣцъ, crown.
вѣночекъ, wreath.
вѣники, broom.
вѣно, dowry.
вѣра, faith.
вѣрить, &c., to believe.
вѣсить, to weigh.
вѣсъ, weight.
вѣсы, scales.
вѣшать, to hang.
повѣсить, ditto.
завѣса, curtain.
навѣсъ, verandah.
вѣтвь, branch.
вѣтеръ, wind.
вѣщать, to announce.
извѣщать, &c., to inform.
навѣщать, &c., to visit.
вѣха, pole.
вѣять, to blow.
вѣеръ, fan.

Г.

Глѣбъ, proper name.
гнѣвъ, anger.
гнѣдой, bay (colour).
гнѣздо, nest.
горѣлки, a game.
грамотѣй, learned man.
грѣхъ, sin.

Д.

Днѣпръ, Dneiper.
Днѣстръ, Dneister.
доспѣхъ, armour.
дѣва, virgin.
дѣвѣть, to put.
одѣвѣть, to put on.
издѣваться, &c., to mock.
дѣдъ, grandfather.
дѣйствіе, action.
дѣлю, business.
дѣланіе, act.
дѣлѣть, to divide.
опредѣлѣть, to define.
раздѣлѣть, &c., to separate.
дѣти, children.

Ж.

желѣза, glands.
желѣзо, iron.

З.

завѣса, curtain.
замѣчаніе, observation.
занавѣсъ, curtain.
заповѣдь, commandment.
застѣнчивость, shyness.
затмѣніе, eclipse.
затѣвать, to project.
звѣзда, star.
звѣрь, wild beast.
змѣй, serpent.
зрѣлый, ripe.
зѣвъ, mouth.
зѣвать, to yawn.
зѣница, eyeball.

И

Индѣецъ, Indian.
Индѣйка, turkey.

К

калѣка, cripple.
калѣть, room.
калѣтка, cage.
колѣно, knee.
крѣпкій, strong.



лѣвый, left.
лѣкарь, healer.
лѣчить, to cure.
(These two words are sometimes
spelt with *e* instead of *y*, but the
latter is more regular.)
лелѣять, to cuddle.
лѣнь, idleness.
лѣпить, to plaster.
нелѣпный, absurd.
великолѣпный, magnificent.
лѣсъ, forest.
лѣшій, forest imp.
лѣзть, to climb.
лѣстница, staircase.
лѣто, summer.

М

медвѣдь, bear (from вѣдать, to
know, and мѣдъ, honey).
мѣдъ, copper.
мѣлъ, chalk.
мѣна, exchange.
перемѣна, alteration.
измѣна, &c., treason.
мѣра, measure.
лицемѣріе, hypocrisy.
умѣренность, &c., moderation.
мѣсить, to knead.
мѣсто, place.
вмѣщать, to insert.
намѣстникъ, viceroy.
мѣсяць, month, or moon.
мѣтить, to mark.
замѣтить, to remark.
отмѣтить, to make a mark.
мѣхъ, fur.
мѣшать, to mix.
смѣсь, mixture.
мѣшать, to impede.
помѣшательство, folly.
помѣха, &c., obstacle.
мѣшокъ, sack.
мѣщанинъ, burgess.

Н

надѣяться, to hope.
намѣреніе, intention.

наслѣдство, inheritance.
настѣное, insert.
невѣста, bride.
невѣстка, daughter-in-law,
or sister-in-law.
недѣля, week.
нѣга, indulgence.
нѣдро, worab.
нѣжный, tender.
Нѣманъ, proper name.
нѣмецъ, German.
нѣмой, dumb.
нѣтъ, no, not.

О

обрѣтать, to find.
изобрѣтать, to invent.
приобрѣтать, to acquire.
обѣдъ, dinner.
обѣдья, mass.
обѣтъ, vow.
обѣщаніе, promise.
орѣхъ, nut.
отвѣтъ, answer.

П

пленъ, captivity.
плѣсень, mildew.
плѣшивый, bald.
побѣда, victory.
повѣтъ, district.
полѣно, log of wood.
повѣдѣльникъ, Monday.
посѣщать, to visit.
привѣтливость, affability.
примѣръ, example.
прѣсный, sweet (not salt).
пѣгій, piebald.
пѣна, froth.
пѣня, punishment.
пѣниязъ, denarius (a coin).
пѣснь, song.
пѣтухъ, cock.
пѣхота, infantry.
пѣшій, pedestrian.
пѣшка, pawn (in chess).

Р

рѣдкій, rare.



рѣдка, radish.
рѣзать, to cut.
прорѣха, slit.
рѣзвый, playful.
рѣзвой, carved.
рѣка, river.
рѣпа, turnip.
рѣсница, eyelid.
рѣчь, speech.
нарѣчіе, dialect.
рѣшѣть, to decide.
рѣшетѣ, sieve.
рѣшетка, grating.
рѣять, to pour forth.

С

сварѣть, reed, pipe.
сварѣвый, ferocious.
свѣжій, fresh.
свѣтъ, light.
свѣтитъ, to illuminate.
свѣча, candle.
просвѣщеніе, &c., enlightenment.
слѣлъ, track.
слѣдовать, to follow.
последній, &c., last.
слѣпой, blind.
смѣхъ, laughter.
смѣяться, to laugh.
смѣшной, &c., laughable.
смѣта, estimate.
снѣгъ, snow.
совѣсть, conscience.
совѣтъ, advice.
сомнѣніе, doubt.
сосѣдъ, neighbour.
спѣшить, to hasten.
стрѣла, arrow.
стѣна, wall.
сѣверъ, north.
сѣдло, saddle.
сѣсть, to sit.
сѣдина, greyiness (of hair).
сѣмя, seed.
сѣни, vestibule.
сѣнь, cover.
осѣнять, to shade.
сѣно, hay.
сѣра, sulphur.

сѣрый, grey.
сѣтовать, to lament.
сѣтъ, net.
сѣять, to sow.
сѣять, to sow.

Т

телѣга, cart.
тѣло, body.
тѣнь, shade.
тѣсный, narrow.
тѣснить, &c., to crowd.
тѣсто, dough.
тѣшить, to amuse.
утѣха, amusement.

У

убѣждать, to convince.
уѣздъ, district.

Х

хлѣбъ, bread.
хлѣвъ, sty (for animals).
хрѣнь, horse-radish.

Ц

цвѣтъ, flower.
цвѣсти, to blossom.
цѣвница, flute.
цѣдить, to draw off.
цѣлить, to heal.
исцѣлять, &c., to cure.
цѣль, mark.
цѣлять, to aim.
цѣловать, to kiss.
цѣлый, whole.
цѣна, price.
цѣпь, chain.
цѣпкій, clinging.
цѣпляться, &c., to cling to.
цѣпенѣть, to grow stiff.
цѣпль, flail.

Ч

человѣкъ, man.



Words which have the letter *n* retain it in all compound and derivative words : *Ех. вѣра*, faith ; *вѣрую*, I believe ; *вѣрю*, I trust ; *вѣрный*, faithful ; *вѣрность*, fidelity ; *увѣрѣніе*, assurance ; *увѣренность*, confidence ; *повѣренный*, agent ; *вѣроятіе*, probability ; *достоверный*, authentic ; *легковѣрный*, credulous ; *суетвѣріе*, superstition ; &c. Two words only do not follow this rule, viz. *надѣяться*, to hope, and *одѣвать*, to dress ; from which come *надѣжда*, hope ; and *одѣжда*, clothing.

The letter *n* is written in the syllable *нѣ*, which is prefixed to pronouns and adverbs : *Ех. нѣкто*, *нѣчто*, *нѣкоторый*, *нѣсколько*, *нѣкогда* ; but the word *некогда*, want of leisure, is written with *e*.

In the following instances the letter *n* appears at the end and in the middle of words ;—

(1) In the *dative* and *prepositional* cases of nouns substantive terminating in *a* and *n* : *Ех. Слугѣн*, to a servant ; *о судьяѣ*, about a judge. Excepting those nouns which end in *ія* : *Ех. Россія*, which has *Россіи* and *о Россіи*, &c.

(2) In the *prepositional* case of nouns which end in *ѣ*, *ѡ* and *ѡ* of the masculine gender : *Ех. въ покоѣѣ*, in peace ; *при столѣѣ*, at a table ; *въ огнѣѣ*, in the fire. Also in the *prepositional* case of nouns which end in *о* and *е* : *Ех. на окнѣѣ*, on the window ; *въ полѣѣ*, in the field, but those ending in *іе* take *и* ; thus, *въ имѣніиѣ*, in possession ; *о рѣшеніиѣ*, about the decision.

(3) In the *comparative* and *superlative* degrees which terminate in *нѣ* and *нѣишій* : *Ех. свѣтлѣѣ*, *свѣтлѣишій*.

(4) In the *numerals* *одинѣѣ*, *дваѣѣ*, *обѣѣ*, *двѣнадцатѣѣ*, *двѣстиѣѣ*. In the first and third of these examples the letter *n* appears in all the cases.

(5) In the *dative* and *prepositional* cases of the pronouns *я*, *ты*, *себѣѣ* ; thus, *мнѣѣ*, *тебѣѣ*, *о себѣѣ*.

(6) In the *instrumental* case, singular number, of the pronouns *кто*, *что*, *тотѣѣ*, *весьѣѣ* ; thus, *кѣмѣѣ*, *чѣмѣѣ*, *тѣмѣѣ*, *всѣмѣѣ*.

(7) In *all the cases* of the plural number of the pronouns *тотѣѣ* and *весьѣѣ*.

(8) In the *nominative* case, plural, of the fem. form of the pronoun of the third person : *онѣѣ*, *онѣѣ*.

(9) In verbs, the first person of the present tense of which ends in *нѣѣ*, the letter *n* occurs in all the tenses and moods, except of *брѣѣѣ*,



to shave: *Еж. смѣть*, to dare, *смѣю, смѣль, смѣй*. And likewise in all words derived from these verbs: *Еж. смѣлость, смѣлый, смѣльчакъ*, daring, bold, bold fellow, &c.

(10) Except the three verbs, умереть to die, тереть to rub, переть to push, and its derivatives, запереть to lock, отпереть to unlock, all have *н* instead of *е* before the termination *ть* of the infinitive mood: *Еж. смотре́ть, хоте́ть, ви́дѣть*. These verbs have also *н* before the terminations *лъ* of the past tense, indicative mood: *Еж. смотре́лъ, хоте́лъ, ви́дѣлъ*. The participles and gerunds, and also all words derived from these verbs, likewise maintain the letter *н*: *Еж. Ви́дѣвшій, уви́дѣвъ, ви́дѣніе, приви́дѣніе, прови́дѣніе*.

(11) In the adverbs *вездѣ, вѣль, гдѣ, доко́ль, дото́ль, здѣсь, кромѣ, ны́нѣ, отсѣль, по́дѣль, впло́нѣ, возо́ль, впра́въ, влѣ́въ, вско́рь, накану́нѣ, наединѣ́, по́сѣль*. Likewise in nouns adjective formed from these adverbs: *Еж. вѣ́ншіи, здѣ́шніи, ны́нѣшніи, &c.*

The letter *н* also appears before *и* in the terminations of the following nouns—*Авді́и, Алексѣ́и, Серге́и, Матѣ́и, грамо́тѣи*, and in the derivatives of the verbs *дѣ́лать* and *дѣ́йствовать*, such as *злодо́и, цародо́и*.

§ 214. The letter *н* is not written in the following cases:—

(1) In the middle of words, after the letters *г, к, х, ж, ч, ш, щ*, except in the case of the two pronouns *кѣ́мъ* and *чѣ́мъ*.

(2) When the letter *е* is pronounced like *ѣ* (*йе* or *о*): *Еж. ле́дѣ, ме́дѣ, ше́лѣ, плѣ́лѣ*. Exceptions:—*Substantives*: *гни́зда, звѣ́зды, сѣ́дла*. *Verbs*: *обри́лѣ, ицви́лѣ*, and their compounds *приобри́лѣ, изобри́лѣ, расцви́лѣ*.

(3) In the designations of races, terminating in *не*: *Еж. Сла́вѣне, Slavs; Россі́ѣне, Russians; Армі́ѣне, Armenians; &c.*

(4) In foreign words received into the Russian language;—except *Апрѣ́ль, April; Ви́нна, Vienna*; and their derivatives.

Obs.—In order to avoid mistakes in the use of *н* in words wherein the letter *е* also occurs, it should be observed that *н* represents the sound on which rests the accent: *Еж. ле́лѣлѣтъ, to fondle; теле́га, cart; сѣ́верѣ, north; Пѣ́мецѣ, German; желе́зо, iron; пере́мѣна, change; &c.*

§ 215. The Greek letter *ѡ* appears only in the beginning of the following Russian words: *ѡй! ѡ́тотѣ, ѡхъ! ѡ́кой, ѡ́такѣ, ѡ́такѡй*, and



in the beginning and middle of foreign words introduced into the Russian language: *Ех. ёхо, ёкваторъ, ёкзáмень, ётáжъ, поёма, поётъ, &c.*

§ 216. The letter *ѳ*, in pronunciation like *f*, appears in words introduced into Russian from the Greek: (*Ех. Аѳины Athens, Ѳермопíлы Thermopylæ, &c.*), and also in words taken from the Latin or the French. In such it stands for *th*: *Ех. Ёсѳѳръ Esther, Ѳѳдоръ Théodor, Ѳома Thomas, &c.*

§ 217. The letters *ѣ* and *ѵ* mark the distinction in the pronunciation of those words ending either in the one or the other. The former gives a hard articulation: *Ех. столѣ table, шестѣ pole, матѣ mate*; but the letter *ѵ* gives a soft utterance: *Ех. столѵ so much, so many, шестѵ six, матѵ mother*. The semi-vowels *ѣ* and *ѵ* after the sibilant letters *ж, ч, ш, щ*, mark no kind of distinction in pronunciation: *Ех. ножѣ knife, рожѣ rye, мечѣ sword, течѣ to flow, камышѣ reed, мышѣ mouse*. In such cases it must be observed that all nouns of the masculine gender take *ѣ* after the sibilant letters above enumerated: *Ех. рубѣжѣ border, лучѣ ray, ключѣ key, врачѣ doctor, шалѣжѣ hut, плашѣ cloak, плюшѣ ivy, &c.* The same remark applies to the patronymic nouns: *Ех. Иванѣвичѣ, Михайловѣчѣ, Петровѣчѣ, &c.* But nouns of the feminine gender terminate in *ѵ*: *Ех. рожѵ rye, ночьѵ night, пýстошѵ waste ground, помѣщѵ aid*. After the *и* in the middle of a word, *ѵ* is not written: *Ех. дѣчка daughter, тѣчка point, стоп, пѣчка oven, пгѣчка bird, &c.*

§ 218. The letter *ѣ* occurs in the genitive case, plural, of nouns ending in *а, о*, and *ше*: *Ех. слугѣ слугѣ, окнѣ окнѣ, учѣлище учѣлищѣ*; likewise in the same case and number of the following words:—ты́сяча тысячѣ, сáженѣ сажѣнѣ; and in certain cases, singular and plural, of the masculine and neuter forms of the pronouns *нашѣ* and *вашѣ*.

§ 219. The letter *ѵ* occurs—

(1) In the infinitive mood of active and neuter verbs: *Ех. смотрѣѵ, бѣѵать*. Likewise before the suffix *ся* in reflexive, reciprocal, and common verbs: *Ех. хвалѣѵся, сражѣѵся, надѣѵся*.

(2) (a) In the 2nd person singular of the present and future tenses, indicative mood, of active and neuter verbs: *Ех. вѣдишѵ, побѣждаѵшѵ*;—(b) in the 1st and 2nd person singular, and 2nd person



plural, of the present and future tenses of reflective, reciprocal, and common verbs: *Еж. хвалюсь, хва́лишься, хва́литесь, &c.*

(3) In the 2nd person of both numbers of the imperative mood: *Еж. оста́вь, оста́вьте, &c.* Exception: perfect aspect of the verb ложиться, лягъ, which in the 2nd person plural of the imperative mood makes лягте.

(4) Words taken from foreign languages, after the letter *л* have *о*: *Еж. Альпы* the Alps, *альтъ* (musical term *alto*), *брилья́нты* brilliant, &c.

PROPER USE OF SEPARATE WORDS.

§ 220. The negative adverb *не* is written separately—

(1) Before possessive and circumstantial adjectives: *Еж. не ру́сский, не золо́тѡй, не здѣ́шній, не вче́рашній, &c.*

(2) Before numerals: *Еж. не оди́нъ, не впе́рвый, &c.*

(3) Before the pronouns: *Еж. не онъ, не нашъ, не тотъ, &c.*

(4) Before verbs and adverbs: *Еж. не ви́жу, не жела́ю, не ви́дя, не жела́я, &c.*

§ 221. The negative adverb *не* is written conjointly—

(1) With nouns adjective, and adverbs of quality: *Еж. небога́тый poor, невесе́лый sad, небога́то poorly, невесе́ло sadly.*

Obs.—If adverse conjunctions precede adjectives or adverbs of quality, the negative adverb *не* is written separately: *Еж. не бога́тый но сы́тный о́бѣдъ, not a rich, but a copious dinner; онѡ́ хоти́ не весе́ло но поле́зно, although (it is) not cheerful, yet (it is) useful.*

(2) With participles: *Еж. незави́сащій independent, недви́жимый immoveable, &c.*

(3) The negative adverb *не* is written conjointly with words which either have no signification of their own, as *не́дугъ* sickness, *нелюди́мъ* misanthrope, *нечестивы́й* impious, *ненави́сть* hatred, *непа́сье* bad weather;—or else an altogether different meaning, as *неизрѣ́ченный* unutterable, *непра́вда* untruth, it is not true, *неприя́тель* enemy, *непоко́рнось* disobedience.

§ 222. The particle *ни* is written conjointly only with the following words: *никто́, никако́й, нигда́, никуда́, ника́къ, никогда́.* In all other instances it is written separately: *Еж. ни ско́лько, ни ма́ло: онъ не уме́етъ ни чита́ть ни писа́ть, he can neither read nor write.*



§ 223. When the prepositions *за, по, на, изъ, съ, въ* are joined with other parts of speech, and thus form adverbs or conjunctions, they are written conjointly with the word to which they are joined: *Ех. зачѣмъ, затѣмъ, потомъ, поутрѣ, напримѣръ, наканунѣ*, the day before; *изстари*, of old; *сначала, снизу, сверху, снизу, сверху, вправо, впрочемъ, наконецъ, &c.* But if these prepositions do not form adverbs or conjunctions, and govern some one case or another, then they are written separately: *Ех. За тѣмъ садомъ нашъ домъ*, Our house (is) behind that garden; *Пойдѣ по томѣ берегу*, I will go along that bank; *Смотри на примѣръ добрыхъ товарищей*, Look to the example of good companions; *Онъ уѣхалъ со всѣмъ своимъ семействомъ*, He went away with his whole family; &c.

§ 224. The conditional conjunction, *бы (бъ)* is only joined in the two following instances: *чтобы, дабы*. In all others it is written separately: *Ех. Я пришѣлъ бы къ вамъ, если бы имѣлъ время*, I would have come to you if I had had time.

§ 225. The copulative conjunction *же (жѣ)* before various parts of speech is written separately: *Ех. тогѣ же, однако же, что жѣ, иди жѣ, смотри жѣ*. It is also written separately in the comparative conjunction *такъ же*: *Ех. Римляне были такъ же славны, какъ и греки*, The Romans were as famous as the Greeks. But in the case of the copulative conjunction *также* it is not separated: *Ех. Я также былъ въ Петербургѣ*, I was also at Peterhoff. The word *тоже*, when it implies uniformity, is written conjointly: *Ех. Я тоже пойду*, I likewise will go. But when it is used as a pronoun it is written separately: *Ех. Онъ то же отвѣчалъ мнѣ что и вамъ*, He answered me the same as he did you.

COPULATIVES.

§ 226. A hyphen is called a *copulative* (знакъ соединительный), and it may serve to connect two or more separate words: *Ех. Генераль-адъютантъ*, General Aide-de-camp; *физико-математическій*, physico-mathematical.

§ 227. Copulatives may connect—

(1) Two nouns substantive: *Ех. Генераль-фельдмаршалъ, штабъ-офицеръ*, General Field-Marshal, superior officer, &c.

(2) Two adjectives: *Ех. Сѣверо-Американскіе Штаты*, North-American States. Likewise adjectives with substantives: *Ех. Нижне-Камчатскъ*, Lower Kamtchatsa, &c.



(3) Numerals with adjectives: *Еж.* трёх-угольный, triangular, &c.

(4) Prepositions with various parts of speech, *i. e.* when such a union forms an adverb: по-ру́сски, in Russian; по-бра́тски, after the manner of brothers; по-мо́ему, in my way; во-вторы́хъ, secondly, &c.

(5) Compound prepositions, such as изъ-за, изъ-подъ, &c.

(6) The conjunctions то, либо, with various parts of speech: *Еж.* кто-то, какой-то, гдѣ-то, кто-либо, когда-либо.

§ 228. Copulatives, or hyphens, serve also to connect words which are disjointed by being carried on from one line to another, and of this mention is made below.

DISJOINTING OF WORDS.

§ 229. In carrying on words from one line to another, the following rules should be observed:—

(1) To carry on regular syllables: *Еж.* бла-го-ра-зѹм-ный че-ло-вѣкъ, discreet man.

(2) In compound words, or those made up with other parts of speech, to disjoint their component parts: *Еж.* Царь-градъ, Новгородъ, вос-ходъ, море-ходъ, отъ-ѣздъ, &c.

(3) Words of one syllable cannot be carried on from one line to another: *Еж.* гро-мъ (громъ), стра-сть (страсть), вол-къ (волкъ), цар-ствъ (царствъ).

(4) One letter only of polysyllabic words cannot be transferred to another line: *Еж.* арми-я, лилі-ю.

CONTRACTION OF WORDS.

§ 230. Contracted words must end ordinarily in a consonant: *Еж.* имя прил. (прилагательное), муж. род., множ. числ., дат. пад.

§ 231. The following comprise the more commonly used contractions:—г. (господинъ), г-жа (госпожѣ), м. г. (милостивый государь), напр. (напрямъ), т. е. (то есть), и проч. (и прочее), и т. д. (и такъ далѣе), и т. п. (и тому подобное), с. п. б. (Санктпетербургъ), по Р. Х. (по Рождествѣ Христовомъ), отъ С. М. (отъ Сотворенія Мíра), вм. (вмѣсто).



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